

LES LIE'S

WEEKLY

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY

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THE TWENTIETH CENTURY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS

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NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

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LESLIE'S WEEKLY should always be asked to pro-
duce credentials. This will prevent imposition.

Thursday, April 30, 1903

The Costly Mistake of Two Presidents.

WHEN, BACK in 1811, John Jacob Astor, with his Pacific Fur Company, established the trading post of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia, he took a step which, if followed up by the support that he had a right to expect from the United States government, would soon have given this country possession of all the territory on the Pacific coast up to Russia's colony of Alaska, which came to us through purchase in 1867, and thus have shut England and Canada out of access to the great ocean.

Denied by President Madison the slight measure of military aid which he asked for the defense of his post on the Pacific in the War of 1812-15 with England, and with his appeal to the same President for letters of marque to equip an armed vessel at his own expense to defend the mouth of the Columbia ignored, Mr. Astor lost his post, which was sold by his treacherous British subordinates, who were temporarily in control, in 1813, to Canada's Northwest Fur Company for a third of its value, and the place was captured by a British war-vessel shortly afterward. In the settlement at the close of the war the place was given back to the Americans, but here again Madison, and subsequently Monroe, denied to Mr. Astor the protection of the few soldiers which he asked, and he declined to re-establish the post.

This lack of courage and foresight on the part of these two Presidents in this case was fatal to American interests on the Pacific. Here are some of the things which would have come to pass had Mr. Astor been sustained by the government: He could easily have held his ground against the British war-ship which captured the post in 1813, and the transfer to the Canadian company, which took place before the capture, would have been averted. With the advantage of his sea base and his Russian affiliations in Alaska, both of which had been firmly established before the news of the war arrived on the coast, he could readily have excluded England's Hudson's Bay Company and Canada's Northwest Fur Company from all the territory west of the Rocky Mountains. That dispute about the ownership of the present States of Oregon, Washington, and Idaho, which did not end until England gave up all claims in 1846 to the territory, would never have taken place, for England, through her fur traders, would never have obtained a foothold there. All the present Canadian territory of British Columbia and Yukon, which are west of the great mountain chain, would have been secured for the United States. And then, when the transfer of Alaska to us by Russia came—and it would have come earlier than 1867 in that event—we would have had an unbroken stretch of territory from the northern border of Mexico up to beyond the arctic circle.

These are some of the consequences which would have ensued. England's western line in Canada being held several hundred miles away from the Pacific at all points, neither the Alaskan boundary dispute of 1903 nor of any former date would have occurred; the Klondike gold discoveries, which in that event would have been in American territory, would have taken place many years before they did; Canada, through her own and England's consent, would have been annexed to this country by the law of political gravitation long ago, and the United States would fill a bigger place on the world's map and wield a larger influence in the world's councils than she does to-day.

The timidity or blindness of Presidents Madison and Monroe in the Astor episode on the Pacific has had calamitous consequences on the United States.

Why Not a Canteen Commission?

THE FRIENDS of the army canteen who desire to have the law abolishing it repealed have been reinforced by Secretary of War Root, whose latest annual report contains very strong statements on the subject. The secretary says that the many reports he has received have convinced him that the effect of prohibiting the use of beer and light wine at our army posts is to lead the men to frequent vile resorts in the neighborhood, and that the operation of the law is to increase drunkenness, disease,

insubordination, desertion, and moral and physical degeneration.

These views of Secretary Root's are re-enforced by evidence drawn from the reports of many experienced army officers now in active service, it being the belief of these that the abolition of the canteen by act of Congress has been productive of evil and evil only, and they are urgently in favor of its immediate restoration. Among these officers is Brigadier-General Sanger, inspector-general of the Division of the Philippines, who expresses the conviction that the closing of the post-exchanges on the islands for the sale of light beer and wines has greatly increased the perils arising from the drink habit among our soldiers, the latter being driven more largely than before to the use of the native liquors, which are said to act like rank poison with most white men. Beer serves as a substitute for the poisonous native drinks, and the canteen, according to General Sanger, exercised a wholesome influence. He thinks it should be again established. He does not share the fear that the sale of beer in canteens will induce habits of intemperance. As General Sanger is actively interested in the Young Men's Christian Association and other lines of Christian work, his testimony on this point cannot be ascribed to personal leaning toward alcoholic indulgence. Adjutant-General Corbin is also a strong believer in the canteen as a temperance measure and has so expressed himself on several occasions in official reports. To obtain a consensus of views on this subject General Corbin a year or so ago took a poll of one thousand officers, including five hundred commissioned men, and the vast majority of these favored the restoration of the canteen.

A census of the 342 companies in the Philippines shows that in sixty companies every enlisted man used vinous, malt, or spirituous liquors at date of enlistment; in 130 companies, between ninety and 100 per cent.; in fifty-eight companies, between seventy and eighty per cent., and in twenty companies, between sixty and seventy per cent. Unfortunately many of the men habitually drink to excess, the report says, and as this number probably will increase if they are obliged, as now, to resort to native liquors in order to satisfy what to them is a perfectly natural craving, the result will be deplorable. In view of these conflicting views and the apparent impossibility of arriving at any satisfactory conclusion on the subject by ordinary methods, why should not Congress authorize the President to appoint a commission to make a careful and exhaustive inquiry into the merits of the question as a basis for legislation? If this commission were made up of broad-minded men, including civilians as well as army officers, its findings would command more respect and give more satisfaction than results reached by any other method.

The New Immigration Law.

WHILE THE new immigration act, passed by Congress at its recent session, does not go so far in its restrictive features as we believe such a law ought to go and as public sentiment demands it should go, the measure may fairly be regarded as a decided advancement in the right direction. Rightly construed and reasonably enforced it must operate to the advantage of the country in shutting out many undesirable elements from our population, such as have been flowing in upon us at an alarming rate during the past few years. One of the most important amendments contained in the new law is that adding several new classes to those who are to be excluded from admission to the United States. These are persons who have been insane within five years previous to their coming, professional beggars, and "anarchists, or persons who believe in or advocate the overthrow by force or violence of the government of the United States or of all government or of all forms of law, or the assassination of public officials."

In the provisions against anarchists we see the fruitage of the agitation which swept over the country at the time of President McKinley's assassination. Of the desirability of excluding anarchists there can be no question, but the great difficulty here will be in determining who the anarchists are, since anarchism rests in opinion or belief and we have no means at present of X-raying the brains of men and getting at their thoughts. It is good, however, to have the bar put up against the admission of the Czolgosz breed, trusting that the immigration authorities will be able to detect some of them at least and turn them back whence they came.

It is to be regretted that the educational test was stricken out of the bill in its passage through the Senate. The bill that passed the House of Representatives provided for an educational test applied to all aliens from abroad above the age of fifteen, with certain exceptions. According to this test, aliens who could not read in English or some other language short abstracts selected at random from the Constitution of the United States, were debarred from landing. It was this provision which had been urged upon Congress by boards of associated charities, chambers of commerce, and boards of trade in many large cities, associations for promoting immigration, a number of State Legislatures, and various labor organizations, including the American Federation of Labor.

President Roosevelt in his annual message to Congress in 1901 emphasized the need of a law to secure by a careful "educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens." Yet, owing it is charged to the opposition of two Senators who had personal reasons for resisting this amendment, the educational test was dropped out of the bill before it was allowed to go to the President. The new law, therefore, has no provisions against illiteracy, one of the greatest evils of promiscuous and unrestricted immigration, and one over which most alarm has been

felt. How great is the necessity of some restriction at this point may be judged from statistics recently published by the Immigration Restriction League, showing that of the 650,000 alien immigrants who landed in this country from abroad during the fiscal year ended June 30th, 1902 (an increase of thirty-three per cent. over the previous year and of forty-five per cent. over the year 1900), about twenty-eight per cent. of those above fourteen years of age were illiterate; that forty-four per cent. of the immigrants from eastern and southern Europe were unable to read or write, and that these are the very classes that are coming here in ever-increasing numbers.

The new law is a great improvement on the old, but in omitting the educational test it fails at a vital point to meet the full requirements of the situation as they are understood by those most competent to judge.

The Plain Truth.

IT IS EARNESTLY hoped that the saloon-keepers of New York and of other cities in the State will carry out their threat to make open warfare against Mayor Low and against every other Republican who favored the fifty per cent. increase in the liquor tax. Let the issue be made at the fall elections, clearly and distinctly, between the saloons and the rest of the people, and there will be no question regarding the outcome. Depend upon it that we shall have such a campaign of education on this liquor question as some of the Western States have enjoyed, and the end thereof will be a still higher rate of taxation on the saloons and a still stronger inclination to grant the right of local option more generally.

THE RECENT statement by the well-known labor advocate, John Mitchell, that labor unions constitute trusts is not new by any means, but it is the first time that this word, which has been made odious to the minds of so many, has been applied by a labor leader to organizations of working men. The advocates of the industrial combinations have repeatedly argued that legislation against the latter must also be applicable to labor unions, for the simple reason that if a union of capital is to be antagonized because of the dangerous powers inherent in it, a union of labor should be also for the same reason. Whatever Mr. Mitchell may think of the subject, it appears that organized labor bodies of Texas disagree with him, for they openly opposed an anti-trust bill that had passed one branch of the Legislature of that State and had been reported favorably in another. The labor unions insisted that the new law would be a blow at organized labor and that therefore the bill should not pass. In this contention they aligned themselves with capital, for the large employing interests of the State were also opposed to the measure, though it finally passed. It is unfortunate that labor and capital cannot always see things from the same point of view.

NEBRASKA'S POLITICAL outcast, who has twice led the Democratic party to a crushing defeat and who still insists that he must retain its leadership, is repudiated on all sides. The Chattanooga Times says, "The Nebraska corpse is as dead in Tennessee as his hobby, free silver." Henry Watterson, in the Louisville Courier-Journal, says "the presidential orbit into which, taking him by the nape of the neck and the seat of his breeches, the fairy godmother flung him heels over head in 1896, found him obscure and poor, and it has left him rich and famous." Nebraska's political cake-walker ought to be satisfied now that he has reaped fame and fortune out of the ruin he has wrought, but he is still proclaiming that if he is not accepted by the next Democratic national convention his incongruous populist platform must be or he will make trouble. Old-time Democrats like Senator Morgan, of Alabama, declare that the next Democratic platform must contain the provisions of Democratic platforms drawn before the Civil War and must leave out the preposterous, new-fangled, populist notions injected into platforms since. If this is done it will be the last that will ever be heard of Nebraska's political hypocrite, who never went to war to fight, who never made a speech but to make money, and who went into politics simply to get all there was in it.

THERE ARE some public policies that every patriotic citizen can afford to indorse without regard to partisan considerations. The recent plea for non-partisan action on great commercial and financial questions, made by Secretary Shaw at New Orleans, was echoed at the dinner of the New York Transportation Club in the remarks of that stalwart Democrat, Lewis Nixon, of this city. Mr. Nixon, who was formerly the leader of Tammany Hall, is a ship-builder, and he took pains to say, to an audience made up of Democrats and Republicans alike, and mostly those who are identified with our commercial interests, that "our merchant marine presents the paradox of being among the weakest on the sea, though our commerce is the greatest, coming and going. What we need is American ships to carry our commerce and to be upheld by our navy. To-day we carry nine per cent. of the ocean traffic, where we once had an overwhelming command. American ship-building is absolutely essential to the nation, and when the people realize this they will awaken to the necessity of an American merchant marine backed by an adequate American navy." The American people, and especially the working masses, who realize how much the development of the ship-building industry—the only one that lags behind in our race for industrial supremacy—means to the employé as well as to the employer, will, when they understand the ship-subsidy question, be a unit in its favor. Just as the protective tariff has so wonderfully developed American industries, so will a fair and equitable subsidy to the merchant marine develop our ship-building industry to gigantic proportions.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

THE FACT that the mere holding of a high public position is not in this country necessarily an "open sesame" to exclusive circles



ADJUTANT-GENERAL CORBIN,
Who failed of admission to Washington's leading club.

has been deeply impressed, lately, upon no less a person than Adjutant-General Henry C. Corbin, U. S. A. The general has just been defeated in his second attempt to become a member of the Metropolitan Club, the leading social organization of Washington. Several years ago, when he first sought membership, General Corbin was opposed by army officers, of whom the club is largely composed, on the alleged ground that he had been expelled from a Chicago society for playing cards unfairly, a story which he denied then as he does now. The recent opposition to his admission, it is said, was based mainly on personal grounds, there being, it is declared, a number of members who dislike him. The general was anxious to join the Metropolitan in order to be in a position properly to entertain Lord Roberts, who paid him special attention during his visit to Europe. His application was indorsed by Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock and Lieutenant-General Schofield (retired), but this strong support did not suffice and his name was withdrawn. The affair has caused bitter feeling in the Metropolitan, and General Corbin's friends threaten to secede from it and go over to the Army and Navy Club.

IN SPITE OF a reputation for slowness, ancient and staid Philadelphia sometimes sends forth an exceptional hustler into the great world. A youthful daughter of the Quaker City, Miss Mary E. Pretty, has recently astonished all Washington by her feats on the typewriter, and she is now classed among the world's most dexterous performers on that useful instrument.



MISS MARY E. PRETTY,
Champion typewriter of the Patent Office at Washington.

Miss Pretty was appointed to a position in the Patent Office on March 16th last and there found herself pitted against several acknowledged typewriting experts in speed and accuracy. The older copyists, however, soon had reason to take a back seat, for on April 1st Miss Pretty succeeded in typewriting 17,500 words in the space of six and one-half hours. That at once made the fair Philadelphian the champion of the office. But in order, apparently, to set her record too high for competition from her associates, Miss Pretty on April 7th copied, in the same length of time, the larger number of 20,500 words, thus distancing the great majority of typewriters anywhere on earth. This was certainly a creditable achievement for the young lady, and if she can keep working regularly at that rate it is safe to predict her speedy advancement to a better position.

WIDESPREAD SORROW and regret have been occasioned by the news that Ira D. Sankey, the well-known evangelist, singer, and composer, who has been very ill at his home in Brooklyn, is threatened with total blindness. It was only a year or so ago that Mr. Sankey suffered a severe loss in the destruction by fire of a large amount of valuable manuscript, including a volume of recollections which he had nearly ready for the press and on which he had been working at intervals for years. The disaster occurred at a health resort where Mr. Sankey was stopping at the time, and the singer himself had a narrow escape. Mr. Sankey became widely and favorably known throughout Christendom through his long association with the late Dwight L. Moody, whom he first met at a Young Men's Christian Association convention at Indianapolis in 1870. He afterward assisted Mr. Moody in many evangelistic campaigns in this country and Great Britain, not only as a soloist and conductor of the musical services, which were always a prominent feature in Moody's work, but in various other helpful and important ways. It was while the two were conducting a series of remarkably successful meetings in Scotland that Mr. Sankey came across the verses, in an obscure corner of a local newspaper, which he immediately set to music and sang under the title "The Ninety and Nine," and which is, perhaps, the most famous and popular hymn to which

his name is attached. As sung by Mr. Sankey himself with his wonderful and far-reaching voice, it was always immensely effective. The hymnals published under the joint ownership of Moody and Sankey have had a sale of over fifty million copies. They have been translated into many languages and their popularity does not seem to be on the wane. Had they taken the profits for themselves the sale of this work would have made the two men enormously wealthy, but by mutual agreement the entire proceeds went to the support of the Moody schools at Northfield, and have been their chief source of income. In recent years Mr. Sankey has lectured extensively on sacred song and has also continued his work as a compiler and composer of church music.

THE NEW cup-defender *Reliance* was christened on April 11th by Miss Nora Iselin, daughter of the owner, Mr. Oliver Iselin. Hitherto this interesting ceremony for Mr. Iselin's cup-defenders has been performed by Mrs. Iselin. She christened the successful *Defender*, which was launched on Saturday, June 29th, 1895. She also christened the famous *Columbia*, which was put overboard on Saturday, June 10th, 1899. Miss Iselin, who started the *Reliance* in what we may confidently believe to be the way to victory, is only seventeen years of age. There has seemed to be good luck in the name of Iselin in the matter of the defense of the America's Cup, and all will hope that it will not fail this time.



LADY GOOCH,
A social queen in England, and her two handsome children.

IN A GENERATION of English women famous above all their predecessors for their beauty as well as for their graces of mind and heart, Lady Gooch, the young wife of Sir Daniel Gooch, of Windsor, stands among the first and most accomplished. Her maiden name was Munro and her home was in the neighborhood of Windsor before her marriage, as it has been since. As Miss Munro she was one of the most popular girls in the neighborhood, and great were the rejoicings when it became known that she would remain in Windsor as a bride, for Sir Daniel's place, Clewer Park, is close to the royal borough. The marriage took place seven years ago next June, and Lady Gooch is the mother of two little children, a son and heir and a baby girl.

THE CHIEF rulers of Europe to-day, like our own excellent chief magistrate, are believers in large families, and this is true also of the men likely to be their successors. The late Queen Victoria had forty-four grandchildren and thirty-eight great-grandchildren at the time of her death, four of the latter being the children of George Frederick, the present Prince of Wales, whose names are Edward Albert, Albert Frederick, Victoria



THE PRINCE OF WALES AND HIS CHILDREN,
Strolling about on a pleasant spring day on the grounds of the palace at Sandringham.

Alexandra, and Henry. To these a fifth has been added since the death of the royal grandparent. The ruling English house also sets a good example to the people of the realm in making much of healthful, outdoor living, and the extensive grounds of the palace at Sandringham are utilized to their full extent for this purpose.

IT WILL BE generally agreed that President Roosevelt could not have made a happier choice of a companion

to accompany him during his sixteen days of rest and recreation in Yellowstone Park than Mr. John Burroughs, since the latter is not a politician, an office-seeker, an office-holder, nor even a military man, but first and last a nature student, a veteran in the noble science that takes account of the life of the fields and forests. Mr. Burroughs is, in fact, the foremost and most popular of living naturalists, and his books in this line are probably more widely read to-day than any other writings of the kind. His latest and one of his finest books is a volume on "Our National Parks," a work in which he collaborated with Mr. John Muir, the California naturalist who ranks next to him in popular esteem. Mr. Burroughs has a beautiful home, "Riverby," near West Park on the Hudson, with a little farm of about twenty acres attached, where he raises grapes, honeysuckles, and happiness, and writes books. In summer he retreats from his winter residence into a rustic shack built back in the woods and to which he has given the apt title of "Slabsides." Though a well-preserved man, Mr. Burroughs's age—he is nearly seventy—seemed to incapacitate him somewhat for keeping step with President Roosevelt, whose gait, like everything else about him, is of the record-breaking order.



MR. JOHN BURROUGHS,
President Roosevelt's companion in Yellowstone Park.

THE SELECTION by President Roosevelt of Wayne

MacVeagh, of Pennsylvania, as the representative of the United States before The Hague tribunal in the Venezuela case insures for this country the services of a man who is not only a distinguished and successful jurist, but who has the further qualification for this particular work coming from an extended experience in the diplomatic field and in other important branches of public service. Few men, indeed, have had a more useful, varied, and notable career than



HON. WAYNE MACVEAGH,
Who will represent the United States at The Hague in the Venezuela case.

Mr. MacVeagh, and should the story of his life ever be written by himself, or any one else, it could not fail to be of intense interest. One of the most entertaining chapters in such a history would be that covering Mr. MacVeagh's experiences when he was district attorney of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and at the same time served as captain in a cavalry regiment organized to resist the invasion of that State by the Confederates. But a deeper and wider interest would attach to the record of his service as the head of the "MacVeagh Commission" sent to Louisiana by President Hayes in 1877, to adjust a certain ugly political dispute in that State, an adjustment being effected which reflected great credit upon Mr. MacVeagh, but earned for him, at the time, much vitriolic abuse from partisan sources. Service of a widely different kind and in a different field was rendered by Mr. MacVeagh when he was minister to Turkey in 1870-71 and ambassador to Italy for the four years succeeding 1893. He was appointed to this latter post as a Cleveland Democrat, although he had previously been regarded as a staunch Republican and as such was chosen for the place of Attorney-General in Garfield's Cabinet. Mr. MacVeagh is regarded as one of the ablest and most brilliant lawyers in the country and has been the leading counsel in many famous cases. His latest appearance in this capacity was as counsel for the mine operators before the anthracite strike commission. It is said that in view of the smallness of the claims of some of the non-allied Powers to come before The Hague tribunal Mr. MacVeagh may be requested also to assume charge of interests other than those of his own countrymen.

ALTHOUGH Mr. Andrew Carnegie's reported efforts to bring about peace in the Philippines, and later in Venezuela by a generous offer of money had no practical results, he is evidently determined to devote some portion of his wealth to the peace propaganda. In this line is his proposal to erect a Palace of Peace at the Hague, and his more recent offer of \$250,000 to The Hague International Court, to create a law library for the use of the court.

Country Jails "Centres of Pollution"

By L. A. Maynard

IT IS A severe indictment which the Hon. Cornelius V. Collins, superintendent of the New York State prisons, brings against the administration of country jails in his recent annual report. It is well to quote Mr. Collins's own language on this subject:

In previous reports the superintendent has referred to the fact that many prisoners are received at the prisons who are morally poisoned and contaminated, while awaiting trial in the jails by intimate association with confirmed and degraded criminals, which is permitted in those institutions. This is especially true of the younger class of first offenders who come to the jail having respect for authority and dread of confinement. At no period of their penal terms are they so susceptible to external influences. If, at this period, a practical reformatory influence is exerted upon them their correction can, in most cases, be accomplished; but if they are left in idleness and subject to the evil influence of degraded companions, their respect for law is soon destroyed and they become hardened and defiant, and accept the theories and ambitions of the confirmed criminals as their own.

Superintendent Collins himself has several times before, as he says, called attention to the need of reform in the jails of the State, but no action has been taken on his recommendations. Prison reformers in New York and elsewhere have repeatedly pointed out the abuses and evil effects of our system of jails, and have made some strenuous efforts to effect a reformation in this direction, but with little practical result. In a recently published article Dr. Charlton T. Lewis, a well-known and leading penologist and president of the New York State Prison Association, denounced our jails as "schools of crime" and declared that the methods of administration followed in most of them are a disgrace and a shame to Christian civilization. Similar sentiments have been expressed frequently by other students of our criminal institutions. Only a few months ago Mr. Z. R. Brockway, formerly superintendent of the Elmira Reformatory, and one of the most experienced and successful prison administrators of our day, declared that after inspecting many jails he was convinced that "the common jail system is, as a system, a combination of evils," and he added, "the entire jail system of New York is iniquitous, and the jails themselves are but centres of pollution."

It will be observed that Mr. Collins substantially agrees with these views of Mr. Brockway. Opinions of the same order have recently been expressed by Mr. George C. McLaughlin, secretary of the New York State Prison Commission. If the situation thus set forth by such good authorities is to be accepted as the true one, no further time should be lost in seeking and applying the remedy. If further laws are necessary to secure the needed reforms, the State Legislature should pass such laws at the earliest possible date.

We have not the slightest doubt that the lax and wretched methods of jail discipline now in vogue throughout the country are largely responsible for the increase of crime which has lately been brought to public attention through census reports and by other authorities. It could not well be otherwise with institutions such as those described by Superintendent Collins, where young offenders are "morally poisoned and contaminated." Every one who knows anything about the conditions prevailing in our country jails knows that all the statements we have quoted are well within the truth.

One would not need to go fifty miles outside of New

York City to find jails that are conducted in defiance of every principle of civilized and enlightened penal administration. Many of these places are simply filthy dens, dangerous alike to the morals and the health of their inmates. In them men and boys, and sometimes women, may be found herded together for weeks and months to fester and rot in idleness. As a rule, absolutely nothing

idle moments, but are permitted to spend their time in card-playing and in amusing each other with degrading stories and criminal experiences.

A more effective system could hardly be devised, in fact, for breeding and perpetuating criminals than these same jails. The marvel is, not that any one ever comes out of them, after a brief period of detention, with a resolve to live an honest life, but that their product is ever otherwise than it usually is—a body of men, young and old, soaked in iniquity and hardened to every form of vice and crime.

The world is startled now and again by shocking stories of the cruelties practiced in the prisons of other lands, such as Russia, Turkey, and Morocco. If a searching investigation were made into the actual conditions prevailing in many American jails to-day we believe that a state of things would be found as abominable and revolting as that disclosed by Mr. Kennan or any other revelator of prison abuses in other countries. These abuses would not, it is true, have the form of physical tortures visited upon the persons of felons, but they would often amount to what is as bad, or worse—to practices calculated to destroy all hope of reformation, the restoration to manhood and citizenship of the miserable victims.

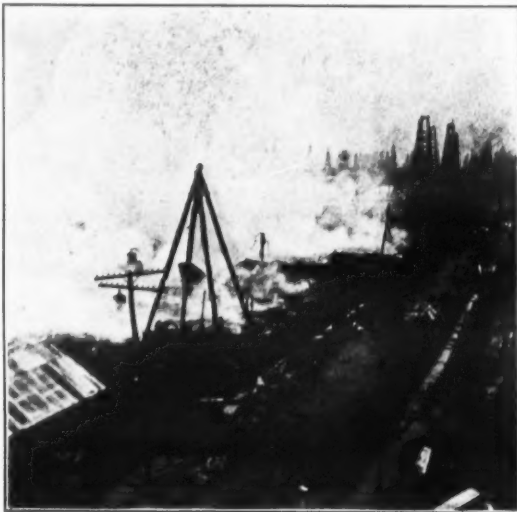
The remedies to be applied are no less obvious than the evils to which reference is made. Superintendent Collins suggests several in his report. The chief and most imperative reform needed in jail administration is a provision for the regular employment of prisoners. Enforced idleness lies at the root of most of the evils now prevailing. Enforced labor would be conducive to the morals as well as the health of the jail inmates, and would make these places less congenial abodes during the winter for lazy and vicious tramps. In the counties of St. Lawrence, Jefferson, Tioga, and Broome, in New York State, the prisoners in the jails are now employed at road-making. In the Orange County jail they are employed in crushing stone. They have a similar employment in Chemung County. The Onondaga County authorities have their prisoners engaged in farming, and those in Albany County and Monroe County do a little farming. In Kansas, and several other States, jail inmates are employed in crushing stone and road-making.

All these methods are excellent; they have worked well, and there is no good reason why some feature of this kind should not be adopted in all jails. Other things needed are arrangements for the segregation of prisoners, so that hardened criminals and beginners in crime shall never be herded together, better provision also for the health and moral improvement of prisoners, and larger discretionary power in the lower criminal courts in the disposition of young offenders and beginners in crime. To effect most of these reforms, such as that of employment, no new legislation is required. Boards of supervisors and other county officials are now clothed with sufficient authority to make these improvements. Given sufficient energy, public spirit, and humane interest on the part of these officials, and also on the part of the people in the communities where the jails are located, and a change for the better will be effected very quickly. The point is to do something and that without further and unnecessary delay.



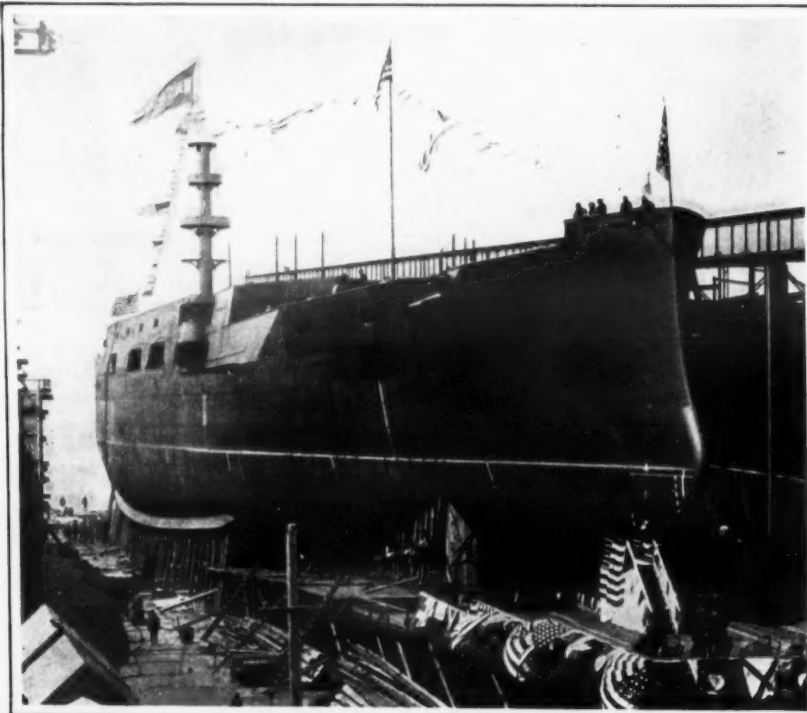
UNLUCKY NEW BATTLE-SHIP "MAINE," RECENTLY DAMAGED BY THE FIRING OF HER FIVE-INCH GUNS, AND WITH BOILERS OUT OF ORDER, RETURNING FOR REPAIRS TO THE CRAMP YARDS AT PHILADELPHIA, WHERE SHE WAS BUILT.—Peirce.

is done toward helping or influencing the persons thus huddled together in any way tending to improve their



MOST DESTRUCTIVE OF ALL OIL-REGION FIRES SWEEPS FAMOUS SPINDLE TOP, NEAR BEAUMONT, TEX. OVER 250 DERRICKS AND 200 RIGS DESTROYED, CAUSING \$1,000,000 LOSS AND BANKRUPTING TWENTY COMPANIES—SCENE OF RUIN DIMMED BY VAST VOLUMES OF SMOKE.—Mahanay.

morals or lift them up to the higher plane of life. They are not provided even with good reading to employ their



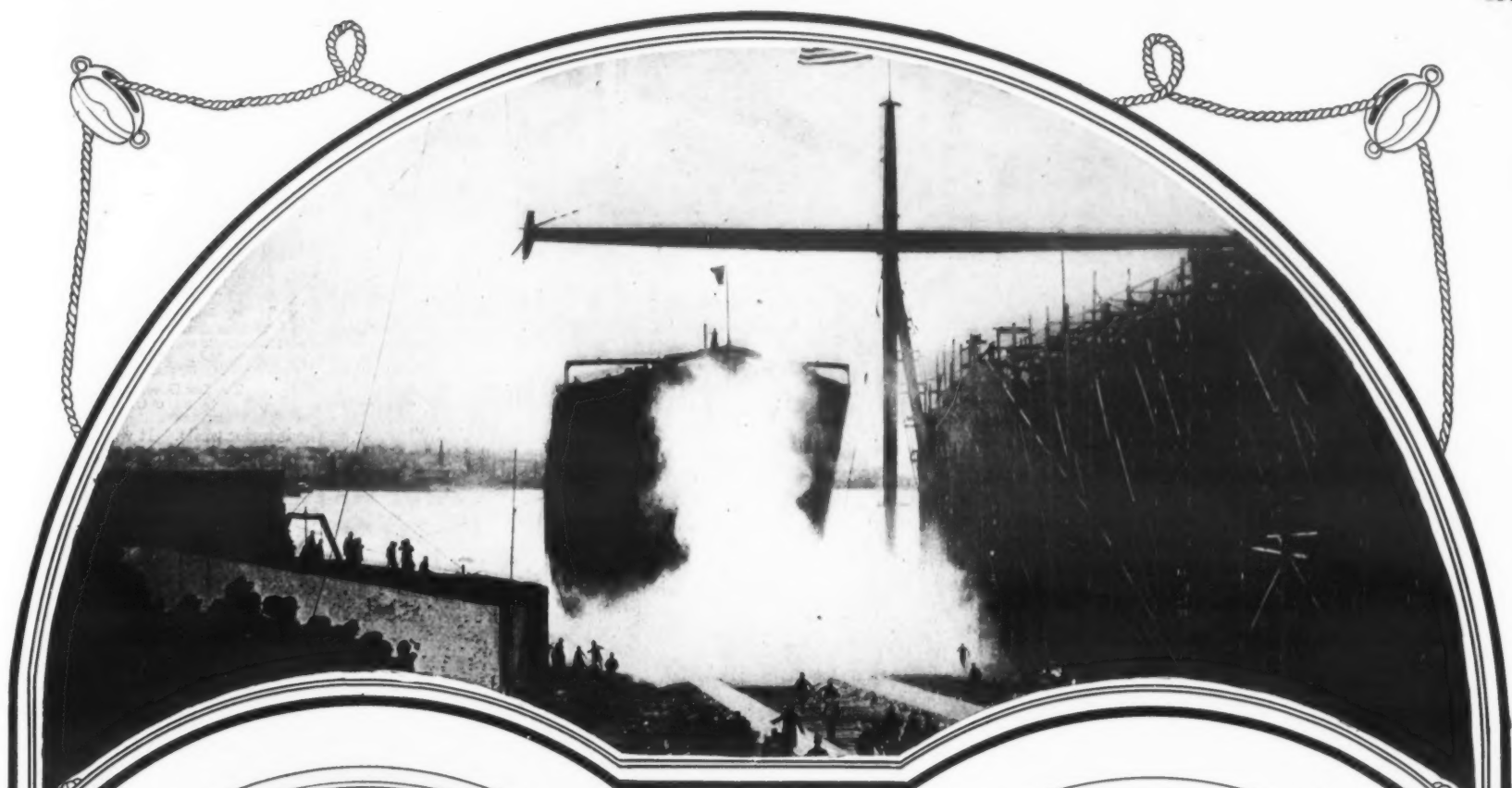
VIEW OF MASSIVE NEW NAVAL VESSEL IN THE STOCKS JUST PREVIOUS TO THE SUCCESSFUL LAUNCHING.



CHRISTENING PARTY: FRONT ROW—MISS KATHERINE V. WHITE, SPONSOR, WITH BOTTLE; HER THREE ASSISTANTS, MISSES A. WILSON AND GRACE AND ETHEL WHITE; AND GOVERNOR WHITE.

AMERICA'S BIGGEST ARMORED CRUISER LAUNCHED.

WAR-SHIP "WEST VIRGINIA," WITH GOVERNOR WHITE'S DAUGHTER AS SPONSOR, SAFELY SET AFLOAT AT THE NEWPORT NEWS (VA.) SHIP-BUILDING YARD.—Copyright, 1903, by Samuel E. Rusk.



HUGE VESSEL SLIDING FROM THE WAYS AMID A CLOUD OF SMOKE CAUSED BY FRICTION.
Levick.



WORKMEN GATHERED ABOUT THE GREAT HULK, PREPARING TO SET IT FREE BY SAWING THE BLOCK.—*Muller.*



MRS. JAMES J. HILL, DAUGHTERS, AND GRANDSON ON THE CHRISTENING-STAND.—*Levick.*



NINE-DECK LEVIATHAN OF COMMERCE TOWERING HIGH OUT IN THE STREAM.—*Levick.*

LAUNCHING OF THE LARGEST VESSEL EVER BUILT IN AMERICA.
GREAT NORTHERN STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S NEW STEAMER, THE "MINNESOTA," THE WORLD'S BIGGEST CARGO CARRIER, CHRIS-
TENED BY MISS CLARA HILL, LEAVES THE WAYS AT THE EASTERN SHIP-BUILDING COMPANY'S YARDS, GROTON, CONN.



GOVERNOR THOMAS WORTHINGTON,
Whose palatial home, "Adena," was
widely famed.

WILLIAM ALLEN,
Elected Governor by a single vote, cast
by his father-in-law and opponent.

GENERAL DUNCAN MCARTHUR,
Governor of Ohio in 1810-12, and
owner of "Fruit Hill."

GENERAL AND GOVERNOR NATHANIEL MASSIE,
The founder of Chillicothe.—*Pathway.*

EDWARD TIFFIN,
The first Governor of the State
of Ohio.

CHILICOTHE, Ohio, April 23d.

THE WHOLE Northwest is interested in the elaborate celebration which is to take place in this city the third week of next May to commemorate the one hundredth anniversary of the admission of Ohio to the Union. It is to be a regular "old-home week" for the million and more Ohioans who are scattered throughout the other States, and who are coming home in great numbers to assist in this celebration.

This little town was at one time the capital of that great Northwest Territory from which five States were carved. It was here that the bitter battle for statehood was fought between the Territorial Governor, the doughty General Arthur St. Clair, and the coterie of Virginians headed by Nathaniel Massie, Thomas Worthington, Edward Tiffin, and Duncan McArthur. All of these men afterward became Governors of the State. It was here that the first State constitution was finally drawn up on the twenty-ninth day of November, 1802, and it was here that the first State Legislature assembled on March 1st, 1803.

Many interesting memorials of that time are still in existence here. In 1806, Governor Thomas Worthington built himself a palatial mansion on the heights overlooking the Scioto valley, and it still stands intact, even to the



OHIO'S FIRST STATE-HOUSE, IN WHICH HER
CONSTITUTION WAS ADOPTED.

quaint old paper on the interior walls. It was the greatest dwelling west of the mountains in its day, and people flocked from scores of miles around to gaze upon its wonders—its large-paned windows, its marble mantels, its Italian garden. For half a century every famous man who came to the West was a guest of the family there. The estate was called "Adena."

Just across the valley, General Duncan McArthur built another big dwelling-house, with wide verandas in the Virginia style, and christened it "Fruit Hill." It descended to McArthur's son-in-law and political rival, William Allen, who, subsequently, in a fight for the Governorship of the State, beat him by a single vote, which McArthur cast, out of courtesy, for his opponent. The estate is still in the family.

Chillicothe itself abounds in old residences—even General St. Clair's headquarters are still standing. The broad streets are shaded by stately elms planted a hundred years ago, shortly after the town was laid out by Nathaniel Massie and his party of adventurers in 1796. The town itself is most picturesquely situated, encircled by hills, and will be in gala attire during the celebration. The decorations will be particularly elaborate, and some of the most noted orators of the country are on the programme.

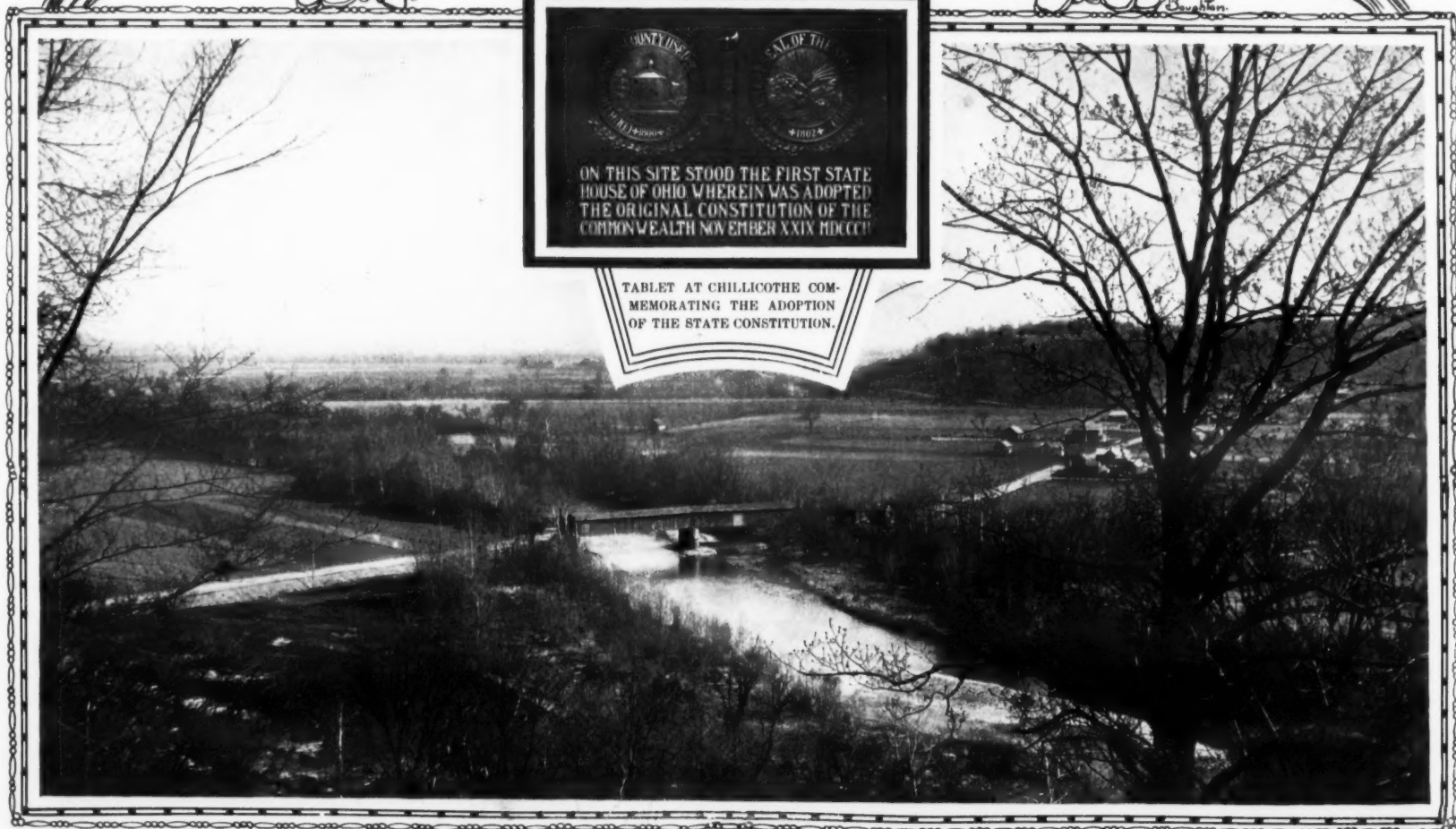
BURTON E. STEVENSON.



"ADENA," HOME OF GOVERNOR
WORTHINGTON, ONE OF THE FAMOUS
SPOTS IN OHIO.



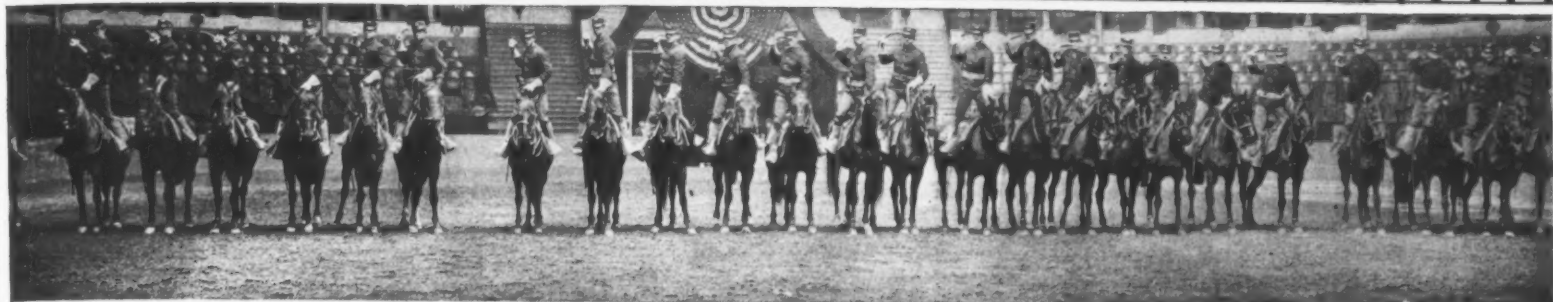
"FRUIT HILL," DELIGHTFUL HOME
OF GOVERNORS MCARTHUR
AND ALLEN.



PAINT VALLEY, A SCENE OF BEAUTY, AS BEHELD FROM GRANDVIEW CEMETERY.

CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY OF THE BUCKEYE STATE.

SOME OF THE MEN AND SCENES MADE MEMORABLE DURING OHIO'S ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF STATEHOOD.



BOLD ROUGH RIDERS OF THE ARMY STANDING IN THEIR STIRRUPS READY TO CHARGE.

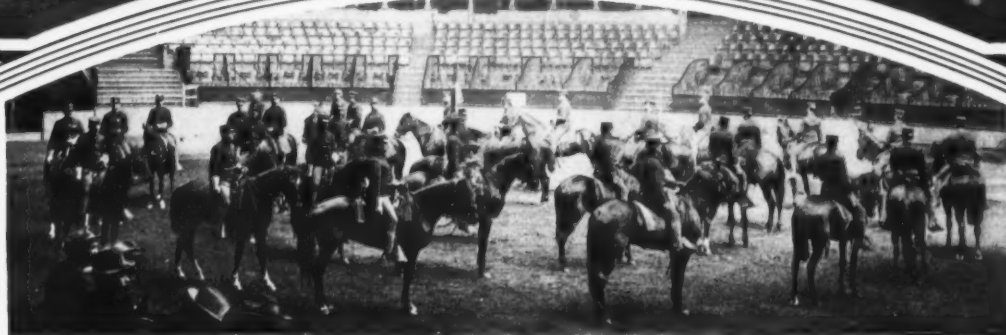


HEAD-STAND ON HORSEBACK BY A MILITARY ATHLETE.



DIFFICULT FEAT OF FIVE TROOPERS SUSTAINED BY TWO HORSES.

LIVING PYRAMID FORMED BY FIVE SOLDIERS AND THREE HORSES.



CAVALRY OFFICERS RIDING IN AN INTRICATE FIGURE.



SOLDIERS RIDING STANDING IN OPEN ORDER.



ARMY HORSES TRAINED TO BE AS MANAGEABLE AS DOGS.



CAVALRY STEEDS WHOLLY OBEDIENT TO THEIR RIDERS.



TROOPERS RIDING STANDING IN CLOSE FORMATION.



ARTILLERY IN THE FIELD PREPARED FOR ACTION.

REMARKABLE FEATS OF THE AGILE AMERICAN TROOPER.
DARING AND SKILLFUL ROUGH RIDING OF OUR CAVALRYMEN AS EXHIBITED AT MILITARY TOURNAMENTS.



Secretary Moody Porto Rico's Guest



By A. C. Haeselbarth

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 8th.
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY MOODY has come so close to an open avowal of his preference for San Juan over Culebra as a site for the West Indian naval station of the United States that the people of the capital of Porto Rico are encouraged. Secretary Moody does not hesitate to say that he considers San Juan harbor superior to the great harbor in Culebra, but he is discreetly non-committal as to whether either place ought to be made more than a base of supplies. His recuperation from his recent illness has been rapid, and apparently he has enjoyed every hour of his stay in Porto Rico.

The *Dolphin* arrived at San Juan on April 1st, bearing Postmaster-General Payne, Secretary Moody, Senator Redfield R. Proctor, of Vermont, Speaker-elect Joseph Cannon, Representatives George E. Foss, of Illinois, and Frederick H. Gillet, of Massachusetts; Judge Dunbar, of Boston; J. H. Pearle, Mr. Moody's law partner; and Fred L. Fishback, Mr. Moody's private secretary. The *Dolphin* came into San Juan harbor just six hours after the departure of Miss Alice Roosevelt on the *Coamo*, and thus the excitement attending Miss Roosevelt's leaving had hardly subsided when the visit of the distinguished guests whose presence meant much to the commercial and social interests of San Juan was begun.

Within an hour after the *Dolphin* had dropped anchor there were many stories afloat to the effect that the German gun-boat *Panther*, which reached San Juan from Venezuela a few days before, deliberately insulted Secretary Moody by refusing to salute his flag. That the *Panther* did not salute is true, but her commander immediately sent to the *Dolphin* an explanation that she was not a saluting vessel. A similar explanation was sent to Governor Hunt, and war with Germany was again indefinitely postponed. Official calls were made between the vessels and on the following night the German officers were guests at the palace, where Governor Hunt invited all the official and social dignitaries of San Juan, and the officers of the *Panther* and of the Italian cruiser *Giovanni Bausan* to meet the Postmaster-General, Secretary Moody, and the *Dolphin* party. The reception followed a dinner given by Governor and Mrs. Hunt and was a brilliant affair, the old Spanish throne room being beautifully decorated with palms and flags for the occasion.

Commandant Dunlap, of the San Juan naval station, had arranged a day reception, which was canceled because of the sudden death of Lieutenant Alonzo C. Baker, of the United States Marine Corps, on the battle-ship *Maine*. Secretary Moody and his entire party attended Lieutenant Baker's funeral. On the following day the Secretary received informally on the *Dolphin* about all the people who are prominent in official and social life in San Juan. The trim little ship looked gay with palms and bunting, and the Porto Rican regiment band played while the visitors chatted and sipped punch.

The next day was a day of inspection, and on Saturday morning, in a trolley-car hidden in American flags and palms, the *Dolphin* party rode to Rio Piedras, where they took coaches for a trip across the island over the military road to Ponce, the *Dolphin* proceeding to Ponce by sea.

During their stay in San Juan the party was escorted to Morro Castle barracks by Colonel Buchanan and witnessed a review of the Porto Rican regiment soon to be disbanded. All expressed themselves as highly pleased with the soldierly appearance of the native troops. Next to Mr. Moody "Uncle Joe" Cannon has attracted the most attention among Porto Ricans, who seem to be impressed by his name. Postmaster-General Payne said he was gratified with the state of postal affairs in this island, which indicate a growing prosperity among the people and a most efficient local management.

While the *Dolphin* was in port she was visited by many natives. One of these, feeling thirsty, turned to a man in white and wearing a sort of naval cap, and said: "I'll have a drink of water." The man hurried away without a word and soon returned with the water, which the native

drank. The man in white then took the glass back to the cabin. While he was gone an American who had seen the whole procedure said to the native, "You ought to have tipped that fellow." The native fumbled in his pocket for a coin, but mildly protested, "Why should I?" And the American said, "Because that was Mr. Moody, the Secretary of the Navy." It was true, and when the secretary emerged from the cabin the native's profuse apologies were made as only one of the Latin race can make them, while the secretary laughingly tried to put the Porto Rican at his ease.

Concerning the new naval station and other Porto Rican affairs Secretary Moody said he had gathered much valuable information which, upon his return to Washington, he would lay before the naval authorities, who were better able to judge than he of the merits of San Juan or of any other place he had visited. Of San Juan he said:

"So far as San Juan is concerned it did not take me long to see that there is very little here. It is only an embryotic station. There are no facilities for making repairs, and in fact there is hardly anything here. I looked over the Puntilla as also the disputed lands and the private lands there are in this vicinity, but of course I am unable to say anything as yet with reference to the naval station. That is a thing that will have to be met when the situation arises, and no conclusion can be hurriedly arrived at. You must remember that a naval station will involve an outlay of several millions of dollars and this must be carefully considered. There are many things one has to take into consideration in the selection of a naval station, as for instance its geographic position.



Kansas Gold

MY KANSAS, oh! my Kansas,
 I love your drifted snows,
 Your sweet and sudden springtime
 When the balmy chinook blows,
 Queen of the wide prairies
 Where the mighty winds are born,
 Your scepter is the sunflower,
 Your throne the yellow corn.

I'VE SEARCHED for shining nuggets
 In lands beyond the sea,
 But the gold that grows in Kansas
 Is the only gold for me.
 It feeds the countless cattle
 That range her rolling plains,
 It gives her sons and daughters
 Their beauty and their brains.

I HEAR its broad leaves murmur,
 A pleasant tale they tell
 Of bowls of hasty pudding,
 And sump and milk as well,
 When all the ears are garnered
 In bags of fragrant meal,
 And frost has seared the stubble,
 And turned the lakes to steel.

BEHOLD the allied forces
 Of Kansas marching by,
 With banners green and silken,
 And plumes against the sky,
 With shields all bronze and golden
 And tassels proudly worn,
 A vast and peaceful army,
 The sunflower and the corn!

MINNA IRVING.

"It is obvious that San Juan harbor needs dredging, but that is not strictly a Navy Department affair. It is more in the line of the War Department, and appropri-

tions for this are usually provided for in the River and Harbor Bill. The dredging of this particular harbor should properly be done by the War Department, as it would be of great commercial advantage irrespective of whether a naval station should locate here or not. San Juan harbor is not deep enough to permit our big ships to enter. I am told, though, that the entrance and the remainder of the harbor can be easily dredged at a small cost, as the bottom of the bay is soft coral and mud. If this be true, there is a possibility that this harbor might do. At any rate, under any condition, should Culebra be the naval station, San Juan would benefit by it, as there would have to be a base here for supplies."

On Porto Rican affairs generally Secretary Moody was more ready to talk freely. He replied, when asked what the feeling of the administration was toward Porto Rico:

"Porto Rico is in the same position toward the United States that a little child is that is left at one's doorstep. One takes the child up and cares most tenderly for it. Porto Rico came into the possession of the United States through war, and it cannot be said that she came quite willingly. I am glad to hear that the anti-American feeling is dying out and the Porto Rican people feel that the United States can only be a benefit to them."

Then the much-mooted question of citizenship of Porto Ricans and the possibility of this island being a territory came up. The secretary was very plain-spoken about the matter. He said:

"Porto Rico, geographically, has not the size that would ever warrant its being an independent nation, and of necessity it would be a part of some greater Power. What greater power, what greater blessing could a country have than to be associated with the United States? It is not yet ready for self-government. Self-government is a thing that is not learned in a day. It takes many years of constant experience to reach the state where a country such as Porto Rico shall be fit to govern itself. At the present time Porto Rico has everything it can wish for. It has the markets of the United States open to it to sell its wares in; it has the greatest market in the world to buy its necessities.

"Porto Rico has been liberally dealt with. The Congress considered the proposition of charging a fifteen per cent. duty on its exports into the States. I was a strong advocate of that duty, as I believed it a good thing for the island to raise its revenues in that way. Now even that has been refunded and the products of Porto Rico enter the United States absolutely free.

"As to citizenship, that is a thing for the Supreme Court to decide. For my part I think that when the people of Porto Rico are ripe for it they will get it, as they have all other things that are in the gift of the United States.

"If a Porto Rican goes to another country he gets a passport, worded, it is true, a trifle differently than is one given to a citizen of the United States, yet one that would be recognized anywhere. The question has never been tested, but I am sure that a passport given to a Porto Rican would be as firm a protection anywhere as would a passport given to a citizen of the United States.

"Porto Rico must be patient. She must learn the lessons experience teaches, she must learn the obligations that citizenship imposes, and as soon as she has mastered these lessons, the Federal government will do its part. I have the greatest faith in the future of the island and the people of Porto Rico, and believe in time they will attain equality of citizenship in every sense and the fullest and freest self-government."

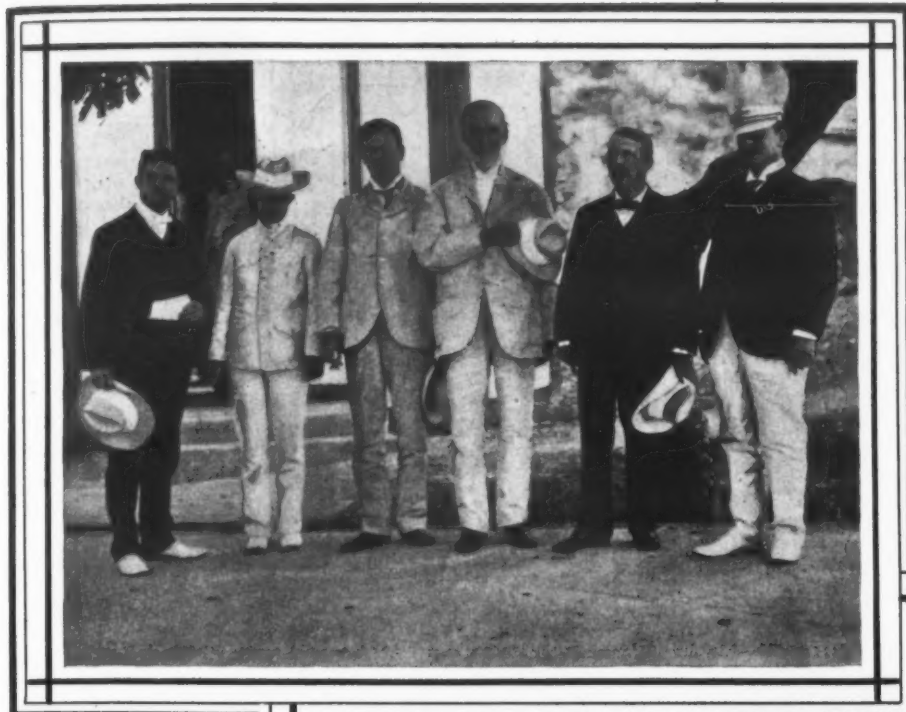
Asked what the object of the trip to St. Thomas was and if it had anything to do with the purchase of the Danish West Indies, the secretary replied:

"No; we were right on the way from the South to this port, and so went there on an unofficial visit. There was no importance attached to our going there at all. With reference to our buying the Danish West Indies, we once made them an offer which they did not accept. Now if they want to sell, they must come after us."

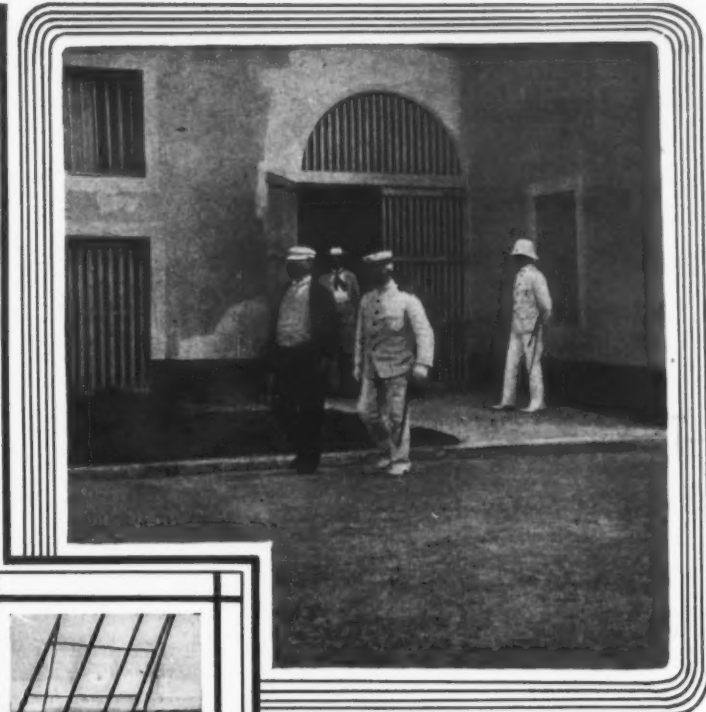


HOW "SHAMROCK III." WAS LATELY DISMASTED IN A SQUALL.

PHOTOGRAPH OF THE ACCIDENT TO "SHAMROCK II." IN 1901, WHICH WAS ALMOST EXACTLY LIKE THE NEW YACHT'S MISHAP.—West & Son.



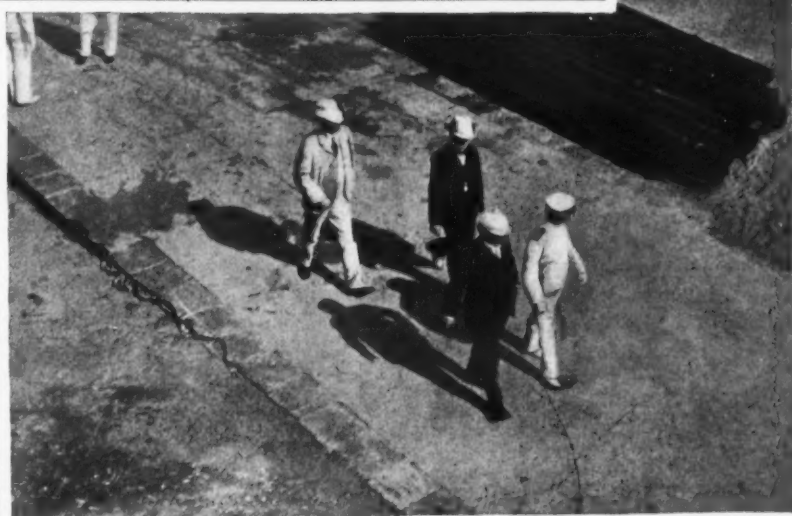
SECRETARY OF THE NAVY AND MEMBERS OF HIS PARTY.
Right to left: Secretary Moody, Postmaster-General Payne, Representative Cannon, Congressman Foss, Mr. Pearle, Mr. Fishback.



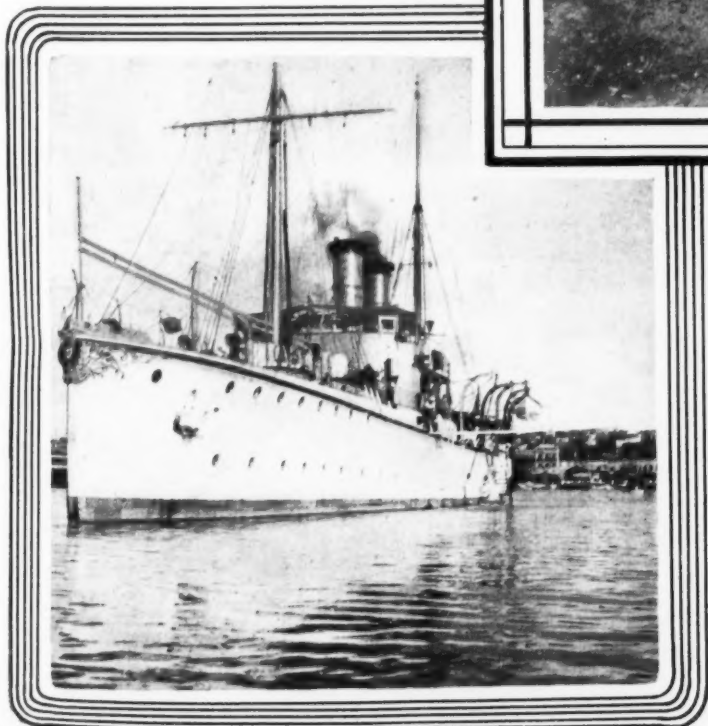
CAPTAIN DUNLAP AND SECRETARY MOODY INSPECTING THE NAVAL CARPENTER-SHOP AT SAN JUAN.



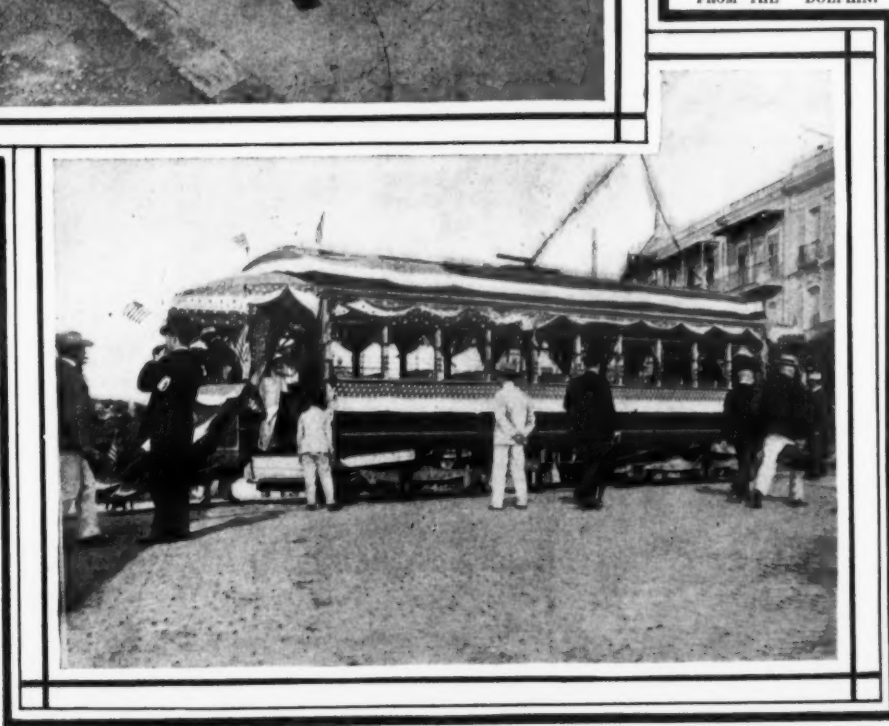
SECRETARY MOODY RETURNING TO THE "DOLPHIN" AFTER HIS PLEASANT DAYS ASHORE.



THE COMMANDANT, SECRETARY MOODY, AND MESSRS. CANNON AND FOSS COMING ASHORE FROM THE "DOLPHIN."



GERMAN GUN-BOAT "PANTHER," WHICH DID NOT FIRE A SALUTE TO THE AMERICAN FLAG IN SAN JUAN HARBOR.



SECRETARY MOODY'S PARTY ABOUT TO LEAVE SAN JUAN BY TROLLEY FOR RIO PIEDRAS.

SECRETARY MOODY'S VISIT TO PORTO RICO.

HEAD OF THE AMERICAN NAVY CORDIALLY WELCOMED ON THE LITTLE ISLAND AND FÊTED CONTINUOUSLY.

Photographs by A. C. Haeselbarth. See opposite page.



The Smallest Actors in the World

By Tom Thorne



DIMINUTIVE ERNEST ROMMEL, POSING AS A FAMOUS GENERAL. *Lucky.*

WHEN PAUL HOROMPO, of Hungary, was six years old his growth ceased. He was then no larger than many children are at the age of a year. Paul is now seventeen years old and weighs fourteen pounds. He is one of the smallest midgets in the world, if not in fact the very smallest. This tiny man has a brother, Franz, who, when he was a baby, was so little that he was put to sleep in a cigar-box, and his mother, a woman of normal size, carried him in her muff. When he was nine years old Franz became an adult. He stopped growing, at least, and has not added to his weight or stature since. These diminutive brothers are members of a company of five and a part of the Barnum and Bailey circus.

The combined weight of these five persons is 134 pounds, and they are all in good flesh and quite well-proportioned. The largest and oldest of them is Miss Rosa Popp, twenty-two years old and forty pounds in weight. Ernest Rommel, the leader of the group, is nineteen years old and weighs thirty-five pounds. But perhaps the quaintest of all is little Miss Anna Moherlz, who weighs only twenty pounds and is twenty-one years old. She is no larger than a baby.

"Mister" Paul, as he likes to be called, the very smallest of these little people, is so insignificant in stature that his clothes look like the attire of a doll. He wears a cutaway coat with waistcoat and long trousers, and he,

like the others, smokes cigarettes and drinks beer with perfect satisfaction. One feels toward these midgets as one feels toward a child. Yet this feeling is at once altered by the evidence of intelligence, in at least some of the little people, equal to that of the normal human being of their own age. One is filled with pity and asks, "I wonder if these little ones appreciate their great misfortune."

I associated with Ernest, Franz, and the rest of the company of Horvath midgets long enough to feel justified in saying that they are by no means unhappy, that they have the desires, the emotions, the pride, and about as little of the suffering, as the usual persons of their own age. Mr. Ernest told me, as he adjusted his tie before the glass, that he and his diminutive associates are always in good health, that they are no more delicate than the ordinary man or woman. The house and furniture of the big people are a little inconvenient to the midgets, but they have learned to overcome these obstacles without much difficulty. Ernest can climb a stairway with as much alacrity as the ordinary man cares to employ, yet the distance from one step to another is to him as a step from the floor to the top of a table for the person of usual size. Think of climbing a long stairway with such steps as that! But Mr. Ernest can make the effort without panting, which illustrates that the physical strength of these midgets is all out of proportion to their stature.

The home life of the midgets is, of course, peculiar. In the city they cannot put their heads out of doors without being surrounded at once by a huge crowd of boys, a crowd which invariably appears, as if by magic, in a big city whenever anything unusual occurs. These boys are a great annoyance to the little men and women who would like to take a walk. "I went out the other afternoon," said Ernest; then he shook his head and threw out his arm with disgust and added, "a hundred boys, they followed me everywhere."

In their room the midgets play cards, or the young men practice boxing and wrestling. Ernest and Franz took a course in these manly arts in Sandow's school in England, and are quite evenly matched. Franz, although fifteen pounds lighter in weight, is older, and very much quicker in his movements than the other. His tiny arms and legs are as hard as steel. His bigger comrade, Ernest, who is himself a very sturdy little man, respects the active little Franz. I asked Ernest if Franz ever hurt him in a boxing bout.

"He gave me a blue eye once," said Ernest, whose English is not yet entirely accurate.

The public performance which these queer little people give consists almost entirely of dances and songs. The two smaller ones, the "little gentleman" and the "little lady," whose combined ages make a number greater than their combined weights, are expert dancers; and as they hop about with tiny movements of their arms and feet, in time to music, they seem like a pair of mechanical toys. And they enjoy their exercise, too, for they frolic like a lot of kittens as they play together about the room in their hotel. Their dances are the dances of all nations in appropriate national costumes. They dance the Russian, Hungarian, French, Scotch, Irish, Spanish, and other dances, and the largest midgets, Mr. Ernest and Miss Rosa, swing through the cake-walk as a climax.

The little people are rather unusual singers. The voice of the tiny fellow, Paul, is a faint treble with none of the amazing power which belongs to the lungs and throat of the healthy infant. For amusement the smaller of the group of little men and women enjoy looking at pictures. They will stand side by side in front of a low lounge, and the book at which they are looking is opened on the seat in front of them. They are just able to see it at this height. If the book were placed on the seat of an ordinary chair it would be so high that little Paul and Anna could not peep into it. Ernest and Franz associate with the men who loaf about the bar of the hotel where they stop. They take a social drink occasionally and smoke cigars or cigarettes. Ernest is a close reader of the German newspapers which he finds on file. He is German and the others are Hungarian.

They are all children of parents of the usual stature. Ernest, who weighs forty pounds at nineteen years old, has a younger brother who is nearly six feet tall. These small people know no reason why they should not be as large as their parents or brothers or sisters. No explanation has ever been given to them. In childhood they stopped growing, and that is all they know about it. A European midget, who was a friend of little Ernest Rommel, was married several years ago to a woman of normal stature. The child which was born grew fast, like the child of usual parents, until it was soon much larger than its small father.

"Are you going to have a boy of your own like that, some day?" I asked Ernest.

"Yes, I am," he replied, positively. And Rosa, the larger of the two young women, weight forty pounds, expects to be married, too. Her preference, says the joking manager of the midgets, is for Hungarian captains with fierce mustaches.



CUP-CHALLENGER, WITH ALL SAIL SPREAD, REACHING DURING A RECENT SPIN ON THE CLYDE.



WINDWARD VIEW OF THE NEW YACHT AS SHE SPED ALONG IN A FAIR BREEZE.

"SHAMROCK III," RECENTLY NEARLY WRECKED IN A SQUALL.

LIPTON'S NEW RACING-YACHT JUST BEFORE IT WAS DISMASTED BY A GUST OF WIND OFF WEYMOUTH, ENG.—ONE MAN PERISHED AND SIR THOMAS AND OTHERS WERE HURT.—Agnew & Son.



LEARNING A NEW TRICK IN WRESTLING.

SMALL "GROWN-UPS"
READY FOR A CAKE-
WALK.

THE SMALLEST OF THE
TROUPE REHEARS-
ING A DANCE.



A PERPLEXING STUDY—LEARNING

THE AMERICAN "NATIONAL GAME."



MORNING
ABLUTION OF MR.
PAUL, WHO
WEIGHS FOURTEEN
POUNDS.



THE ENTIRE COMPANY ON TOP OF A SMALL TABLE.

THEIR MANAGER READING ALOUD TO THE LITTLE MEN AND WOMEN.

TINY MIDGETS IN THEIR HOME LIFE.

HOW A COMPANY OF SMALL PUBLIC PERFORMERS FROM ABROAD PASS THEIR LEISURE HOURS.

Photographs by our staff artist, G. B. Luckey. See opposite page.



PRESIDENT MOUNTED AND ABOUT TO RIDE FROM CINNABAR, MONT., INTO YELLOWSTONE PARK.



PEOPLE OF MANDAN, N. D., MEET THE CHIEF



DECORATED VEHICLE BEARS THE NATION'S HEAD AT JAMESTOWN, N. D.



INDIAN WOMEN EAGER TO BEHOLD THE "GREAT FATHER" AT BISMARCK, N. D.

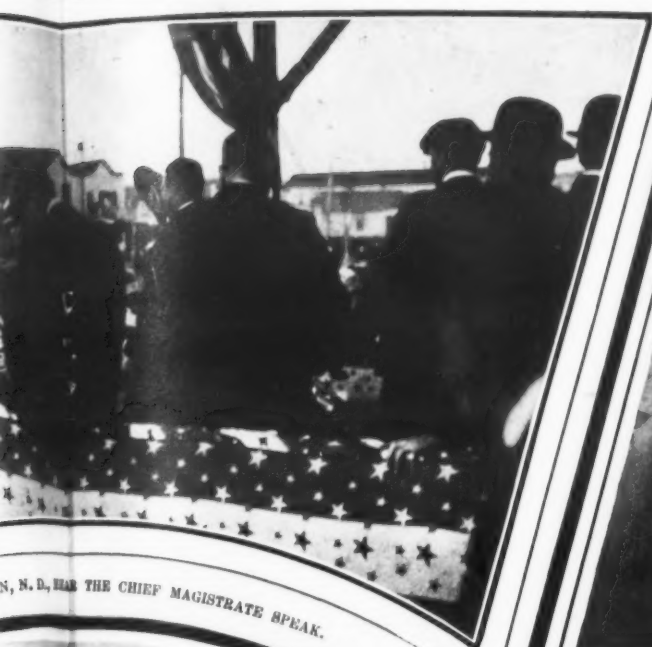


PRESIDENT SPEAKS FROM THE BALCONY OF THE CAPITOL AT BISMARCK



NORTH DAKOTA'S PRIDE RECEIVING OLD FRIENDS NEAR HIS RANCH AT MEDORA.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SUSPENDS HIS SPEECH MAKING
MULTITUDES ALONG HIS ROUTE IN NORTH DAKOTA AND MONTANA GIVE THE NATION'S HEAD A



N, N. D., HAS THE CHIEF MAGISTRATE SPEAK.



COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CORDIALLY CHATTING AT CINNABAR WITH MAJOR PITCHER, UNITED STATES ARMY.



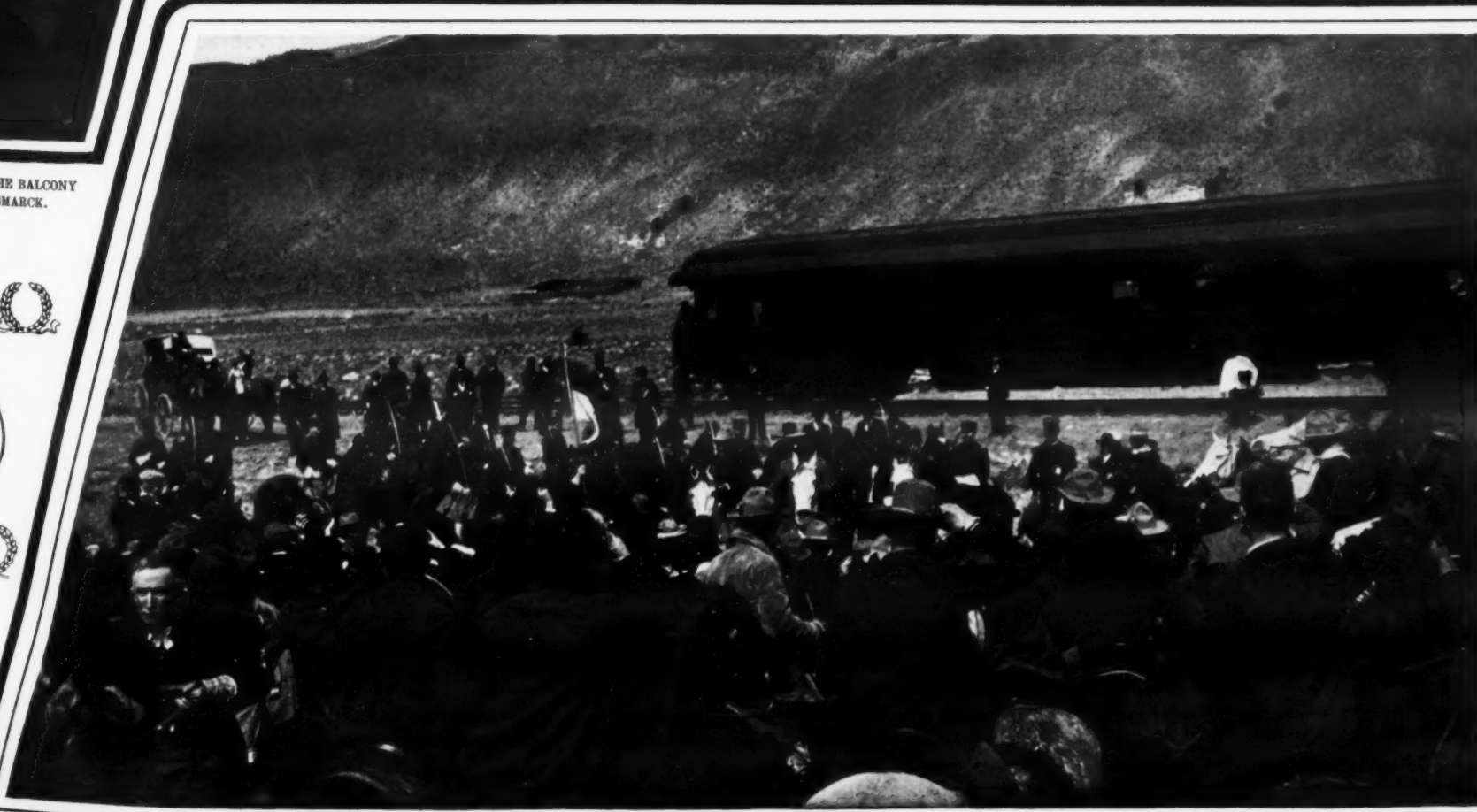
DENT SPEAKS FROM THE BALCONY OF THE CAPITOL AT BISMARCK.



INDIANS GRAVELY LISTENING TO THE ADDRESS AT BISMARCK.



BISMARCK'S GUEST IN CARRIAGE RESPONDING TO THE POPULAR WELCOME.



DISTINGUISHED TOURIST LEAVING CINNABAR, WITH CAVALRY ESCORT, FOR THE PARK.

EECHMAKING TOUR TO VISIT YELLOWSTONE PARK.

ON'S AND A ROUSING WELCOME AND AN ATTENTIVE HEARING.—*Photographs by G. B. Luckey, our staff artist.*

Books and Authors

By La Salle A. Maynard



MARGARET DOYLE JACKSON,
Author of "A Daughter of the
Pit."

IF IT BE not wholly true, as Mark Twain has said, that the most interesting two characters of the nineteenth century are Napoleon and Helen Keller, it is so near the truth that

the difference is not worth disputing. In an age when marvels of many sorts, each more marvelous than the one before, have come to tread upon each other so closely that the world has almost lost its capacity for being astonished at anything, we know of nothing which has a better claim to be classed among the genuine wonders of the age than a book of rare literary merit, an autobiography, the work of a young woman who, almost from her birth, has been deprived of the three senses of sight, speech, and hearing—a three-fold deprivation which, one might think, would have shut its victim out from almost all intellectual attainments, to say nothing of the higher accomplishments made possible by training and study. And so it would, and has, for most thus heavily handicapped in the race of life, for the world has but one Helen Keller. The story of this young girl's pitiful and heroic struggle to free herself from the cruel fetters which disease has fastened upon her has often been told, but never so well or so fully as we have it from her own lips in "The Story of My Life." (Doubleday, Page & Co.) Surely we have here a hero tale such as all the annals of the world cannot surpass, if, indeed, they can furnish its equal. It is a history, like that of Napoleon, of conquests; the history of a human soul, the soul of a sensitive, high-strung, nobly-endowed girl imprisoned in the bonds of darkness and silence, fighting its way out to the light of knowledge and the sweet intercourse of friends and loved ones. How slow the progress, how long and weary the road, but how wonderful the victory now that it has been won! Of the patience, the faith, the courage it took to carry this girl through all those years of striving against what seemed, at times, like a hopeless fate, what words can be found to tell it all?

THIS STORY of Helen Keller's life, as told by herself, and her achievements against such fearful odds, ought to serve as an inspiration to others who think themselves handicapped in the struggle for a place in the world, but whose burdens are but a feather's weight compared with those that rested on this girl. If such a one could overcome and rise so high, what ought not to be possible to those who have eyes to see, ears to hear, and tongues to speak. It seems, according to the supplementary account given by the editor of this volume, that Miss Keller has had more faith in her own powers all along than some of her best friends and closest advisers have had, and has persevered and succeeded in some of her endeavors where they looked for failure only. "Thirteen years ago," we are told, "she made up her mind to learn to speak, and she gave her teacher no rest until she was allowed to take lessons, although wise people, even Miss Sullivan, the wisest of them all, regarded it as an experiment unlikely to succeed and almost sure to make her unhappy." It was this same perseverance that made her go to college. After she had passed her examinations and received her certificate for admission, she was advised by the dean of Radcliffe and others not to go on. She accordingly delayed a year. But she was not satisfied until she had carried out her purpose and entered college. Her life has been a series of attempts to do whatever other people do, and to do it as well. Her success has been complete, for in trying to be like other people she has come almost fully to be herself.

IT IS WORTH while knowing something concerning the life and personality of a new writer like Margaret Doyle Jackson, whose first novel "A Daughter of the Pit" (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.), has in it so many elements of strength and genuine popularity. Mrs. Jackson is the daughter of an English army officer and was born in Bermuda in 1868. Her early life was spent in the north of England, where her father retired on a small pension. As a pupil teacher in the suburbs of Manchester she saw a great deal of the life which her novel portrays. Indeed, it was the romance of the memory of long daily journeys to and from school, the picturesqueness of the colliers trooping home of an evening with their bright, sharp picks glancing under the lamplight, and the rough, humble pathos of their lives that inspired her to write "A Daughter of the Pit." Not long after she had turned twenty years her family removed to Canada, and she studied at Rochester, N. Y., to become a nurse. While there she met her husband, who is a well-known physician in New York City.

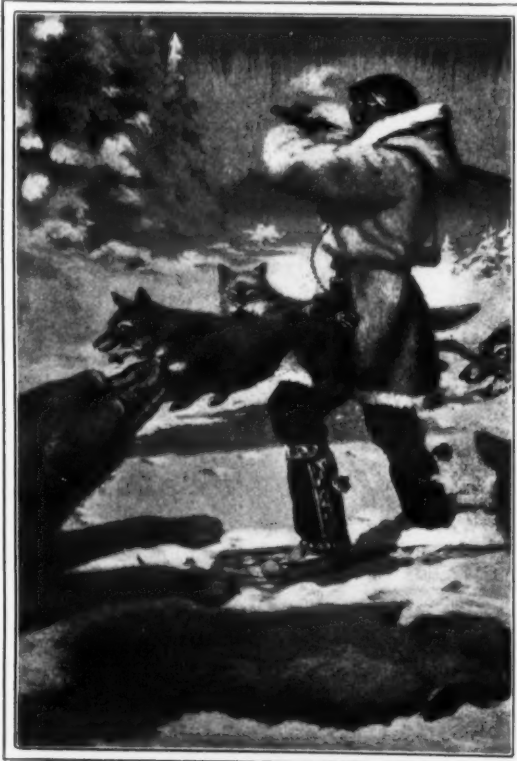
NO OTHER figure associated with the pioneer history of this country is invested with quite so much of the element of wild romance as the trapper. His solitary and picturesque figure comes upon the scene long before the border settler and home-seeker appear, and many dangers and hardships as well as many interesting experi-

ences fall to his lot of which later comers know but little. Isolated sometimes for years from the companionship of other men, alone in the wilderness with only his gun and dog for company, the trapper develops some peculiar traits of character, not all of them peculiarly admirable



HELEN KELLER, MISS SULLIVAN, HER TEACHER, AND JOSEPH JEFFERSON.
From "The Story of My Life," by Helen Keller.

but all tending to set him apart as a unique personality, a strange compound of shrewdness, the craft and lore of the woods, a spirit of wild independence, and, usually, a keen sense of honesty and justice. It is with this hardy and adventurous type of men, known only to the annals of American pioneer life, that Miss Agnes C. Laut has to do in her book, "The Story of the Trapper," the last issue of the Story of the West series, edited by Ripley Hitchcock and published by the Appletons. Miss Laut has shown her literary gift in two novels based on her observations and experiences in the far Northwest, one of these, "Lords of the North," being a story of fascinating interest. In this latest work, where she treads on the ground of fact instead of fiction, the narrative is more fascinating, perhaps, and certainly more thrilling than her stories, abounding as they were in that quality. It could hardly be otherwise with men brought up in almost daily contact, as these trappers were of whom she writes, with wild beasts and savage men, and to whom remarkable feats of daring—scaling cliffs, shooting rapids, and exploring unknown mountain coverts—were only a part of the every-day routine. One can hardly open a page of the book that does not chronicle some stirring experience or some wild deed of blood. Take, for instance, the scene illustrated in our cut where a trapper finds himself surrounded by a pack of fierce and hungry wolves whom he beats off with the butt of his gun, after exhausting his ammunition, and successfully defends himself until one "mean, small wolf sneaks to the rear of the hunter's fighting shadow," and performs the cruel trick, common, we are told, among wolves, of biting through his knee sinews, and then "the pack leap up and the man goes down," and when the spring comes all that is left to tell the terrible tale is the bleaching skeleton of a human being and around it the bones of several dead wolves. We are told of one case like this which occurred only a



ONE OF ARTHUR HEMING'S SPIRITED ILLUSTRATIONS FROM "THE STORY OF THE TRAPPER."

few years ago near the shore of Hudson's Bay, where eight wolves were found around the body of a dead trapper and eight holes were empty in his cart-ridge belt.



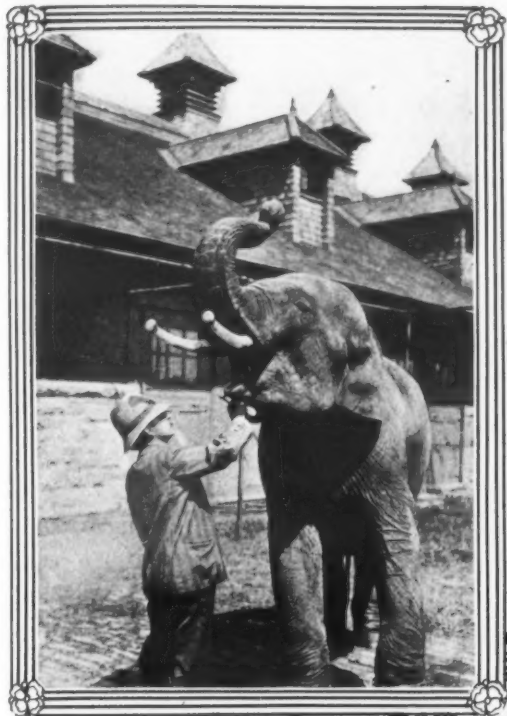
MRS. FREMONT OLDER,
Who wrote "The Socialist and the
Prince."

IT IS not the California of Bret Harte and the mining days, but the California of a hardly less turbulent and picturesque period, the days of the anti-Chinese, sand-lot agitation, that Mrs. Fremont Older has seized upon as the background for her stirring tale, "The Socialist and the Prince" (Funk & Wagnalls Company, New York). Paul Stryne, agitator and labor leader, has too much strength, sincerity, and true manhood about him to bear much resemblance to Kearney, of sand-lot fame, although some have affected to see such a resemblance. However that may be, Mrs. Older has in Stryne drawn a remarkable portraiture of one of those men who rise up from among the common people now and then, as Lincoln did, by sheer force of their inborn gifts, but which, unlike Lincoln's, not being linked with rational beliefs and common-sense theories, make them unsafe leaders and dangerous men. Count Ruspoli, who stands for almost everything that Stryne does not, and divides with him the varying affections of the beautiful and impulsive Theodosia Peyton, the millionaire's daughter, is a fine and impressive character who deserves all the rare happiness that finally crowns his life. As a first novel "The Socialist and the Prince" is certainly a remarkable work, and from a writer capable of such an achievement we may confidently look for still finer work in the future.

ONE OF THE best possible campaign documents for the coming mayoralty campaign in New York may be found in Alfred Hodder's "Fight for the City," published by the Macmillan Company. It is the story of the battle that raged around the candidacy of William Travers Jerome in the campaign of 1901, and is told by one who was in the thick of the conflict along with Mr. Jerome himself. It is practically an autobiographical sketch, full of color, intense and vivid. Nothing comparable with this narrative of Mr. Hodder's has ever appeared in the annals of American politics. It lays bare as nothing else has done the sources of the corrupt and malign power of Tammany Hall, the force that arrayed itself against Mr. Jerome in the last campaign and which will be found at the front again this fall hardly less virulent and vicious than before to oppose any candidate put forward in the interests of clean and decent government. It seems inconceivable that any intelligent and honorable man can ally himself with Tammany Hall in the face of the positive knowledge which this book affords of the partnership of that infamous organization with the vilest and most shameless elements of the community.

A YEAR OR two ago the scientific world was treated to a genuine sensation in the shape of a report that there was still existing in the depths of the Patagonian forests a few living specimens of the mylodon, an animal hitherto classed among the extinct species of prehistoric times. Descriptions of a creature which seem to fit the mylodon were furnished and the accounts given were so circumstantial that the illustrated papers were able to publish cuts of the marvelous "find," and much speculation as to its exact whereabouts ensued. The matter was considered serious enough to warrant a number of men interested in natural science in fitting out an expedition to go in search of the mylodon, if happily it might be found. This expedition was under the direction of Mr. H. Hesketh Pritchard, who spent several months in the wild, savage, and almost impenetrable fastnesses of the Patagonian forests and has now returned and given to the world the result of his investigations in a beautifully illustrated and handsomely bound volume, "Through the Heart of Patagonia," published in this country by the Appletons. Mr. Pritchard did not find the mylodon, but he found many other wonderful things hitherto unknown to the world, including a new variety of the puma and a vast stretch of forest land where none had been supposed to exist before. The author, in fact, broke a path into a new country, a land of which comparatively little has hitherto been known, but which is evidently teeming with rare things to reward other explorers and searchers for the marvelous. Minute descriptions are given of the daily life, manners and customs, and hunting methods of the Tehuelce Indians, the largest race on earth, long fabled to be giants. Their mode of life is curious, and so many conflicting accounts of them have been brought before the public from Elizabethan times up to the present that to have their chinias and caciques brought before the eyes of the reader in a series of remarkable photographs and drawings invests the work with exceptional interest.

A HEALTH-GIVER and a health-preserver: Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters. At druggists.



"NOT FEELING WELL, EH? LET ME LOOK AT YOUR TONGUE?"—INDISPOSED, THE ELEPHANT CONSULTS HIS TRUSTED DOCTOR.

John M. Schreck, New York.



HAPPY CHICKS EMERGING AT EASTER-TIDE FROM A HATCHERY IN A HAT.

M. F. Clark, Illinois.

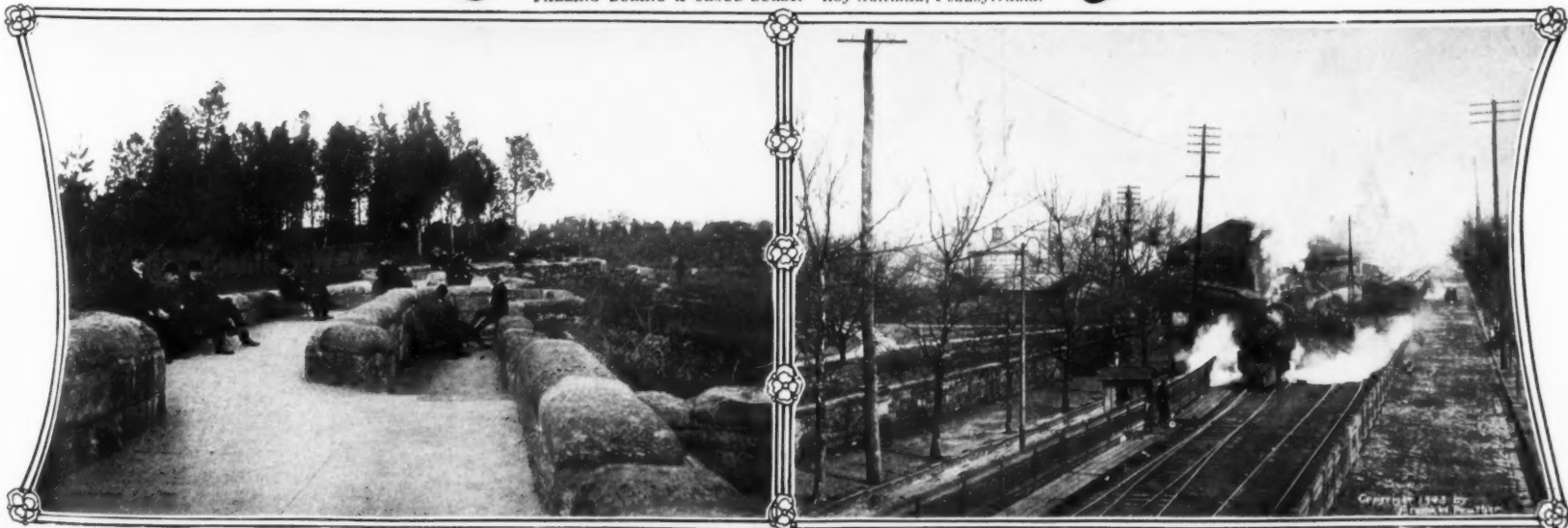


OLDEST MONUMENT IN THE UNITED STATES TO COMMEMORATE THE REVOLUTION. ERECTED IN 1799 ON THE LEXINGTON (MASS.) BATTLE-FIELD.

Mrs. Charles R. Miller, Maryland.



CURIOUS CAVE-IN ON THE BUCKEYE MINE OF THE H. C. FRICK COKE COMPANY, SCOTSDALE, PENN., CAUSED BY ENORMOUS WEIGHT OF WATER FALLING DURING A CLOUD-BURST.—Roy Aultman, Pennsylvania.



PICTURESQUE AND PLEASANT "COOL SPOT" ON A SPRING DAY IN FRANKLIN PARK, BOSTON.

Fred J. Balthesof, New York.

(PRIZE-WINNER.) ONLY PICTURE TAKEN OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S SPECIAL TRAIN AS IT LEFT WASHINGTON.

Frank W. Prather, District of Columbia.

AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA WINS.
AN EXHIBIT OF ATTRACTIVE PICTURES WHICH PROVE THAT COMPETITION IS OFTEN THE LIFE OF ART.

(SEE OUR AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHIC ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 452.)



R. P. JACKSON,
Ex-captain and present coach of the
Columbia varsity crew.—*Earle.*



In the World of Sports.



WHICH CUP YACHT WILL BE HANDICAPPED.

Much has been said about the allowance of time *Reliance* will have to give *Shamrock III.* in the America's Cup races in these waters next August. While it is not at all certain that *Reliance* will be the next cup defender, so much confidence is placed in the Herreshoff skill that yachtsmen generally take it for granted that the successive Bristol creations embody all that is of the highest order in yacht-construction, and that

Reliance, being last, must necessarily be best. Two minutes has been figured on as an allowance on the strength of what little is known of the yacht's measurements, but it is hardly likely that Herreshoff has taken such a long risk. He has certainly not forgotten the last cup races, one of which on actual time was won by two seconds by *Shamrock II.*, but which went to *Columbia* on account of the forty-three seconds time allowance she received from the challenger. It is quite possible, however, that *Reliance* will not be obliged to give time at all. From what I can gather *Reliance* will not be obliged to concede time—that is, if it is true that her designer has shortened his water-line to obviate the tax on his big sail area. The races will be under the old rule, by which the racing length is equal to the water line plus the square root of the sail area divided by two. Neither beam nor over-all length is taxed by the old rule, and the measurement of the water-line length is taken while the yacht is at anchor. On account of her great over-all length *Reliance's* actual sailing length when she heels to her sailing angle will be a very different thing from her official water-line dimension, and the advantage thus secured, without being taxed for it, is great and obvious. In these days of cup contests when races are won by seconds, a time allowance of minutes is a weighty factor.

RULES FOR BETTING ON HORSE-RACES.—The betting situation on the race-tracks is unique, and has been a source of wonderment since the laws relating to horse-racing went into effect. While the racing interests are protected by law and while betting is allowed, still it is proscribed in the letter of the same law. Notwithstanding this, gambling at the various tracks is openly done, and it is the most important feature of the sport. There should be no half-way measure about this element of horse-racing. If betting is to be allowed at all, there



RYTHMIC, THE FAMOUS BLIND TROTTER,
Winner of the M. and M. \$10,000 stake at Detroit in 1902.—*Benham.*

should be rules and regulations to govern the practice. The Metropolitan Turf Association, which is composed exclusively of book-makers, has decided that laws binding book-makers and bettors alike are necessary. This will present a difficulty that will be hard to overcome, but the rules can be so constructed that by varying the order certain conditions can be met. For instance, where a horse is posted as a starter and withdrawn, because of ineligibility or because he has been delayed in reaching the course, money wagered should be refunded. In such a case the bettor has absolutely no chance to win. At the same time the members of the Metropolitan Turf Association should reserve to themselves the option of declaring all bets off on the race. If the horse in question should be a hot favorite, and is withdrawn at the last moment for the reason quoted above, there is no justice in making the book-maker suffer by the mistake. Where a horse is posted as a starter and is withdrawn during the betting, because of an accident in the paddock, at the post, or in a preliminary, all bets should stand. That should be regarded as part of the luck of the race.

EXPERTS AS CADDIES FOR WOMEN GOLFERS.—The matter of allowing women golfers the services of professionals and expert amateurs as caddies during the various championships will receive its meed of attention during the coming season, and the question will probably be settled before another season arrives. It is time that the United States Golf Association took some cognizance of this subject, and if it shall act in the spirit of pure sport the practice of the women players of having skillful men as caddies will be prohibited. If women are bound to enter the realm of competitive sport they should be made to observe the same rules that exist in other athletic quarters. The question of a caddie is a serious one, and it bears a prominent relation to one's game. This is true of masculine golfers as well as feminine in a measure, but its importance is much greater with the latter than with the former. The reason for this is

merely a matter of temperament. Men are much more independent and self-reliant than women, and consequently they are less apt to be influenced by the actions of their caddies. Considerable discussion has been aroused at the

National Women's Golf championships of the past two or three years over the question of caddies. The majority of the contestants in the tournaments had excellent amateur golfers to carry their clubs and act as advisers. This was all very well for those who had plenty of friends at their call who could play good golf, but not every contestant was in so fortunate a position, and some of those who were not, tried to equalize matters by

hiring professionals, which was not altogether inexcusable on their part.

ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE TENNIS SEASON.—Among English lawn-tennis players there is the keenest interest manifest in the international competitions scheduled for August. The Britons firmly believe that it is possible for them to carry off the Dwight F. Davis International Challenge Cup this year. They base this belief upon the fine showing of the Doherty brothers and also upon that of Frank L. Riseley and Sidney H. Smith. The latter two played at Nice and also at Monte Carlo, doing some excellent work last month. It is more than likely that the quartette of tennis players named will come to this side of the Atlantic and compete in various tournaments. It is because of the wonderful strength shown by this quartette that the followers of lawn tennis on the other side of the Atlantic are already planning as to what they will do with the cup, and contemplate its drawing power as a trophy for international tournaments which will attract the foremost players from the continent of Europe. A few weeks ago a letter was received in this country from Frank L. Riseley, in which he speaks of the coming international matches and the fact that all Englishmen are on edge as to the final result. The English lawn-tennis papers and press have taken up the subject at length. They lament the fact that there is a lack of new players in this country.

GROWING POPULARITY OF POLO.—The past year has been an unusual one in polo. Its great feature was the international match for the America Cup, which was played in June at the Hurlingham Club, near London, and the trophy retained by the English players, who won two games of the three. It was the first time that an international tournament had been played between the British and American poloists since 1886, when the cup

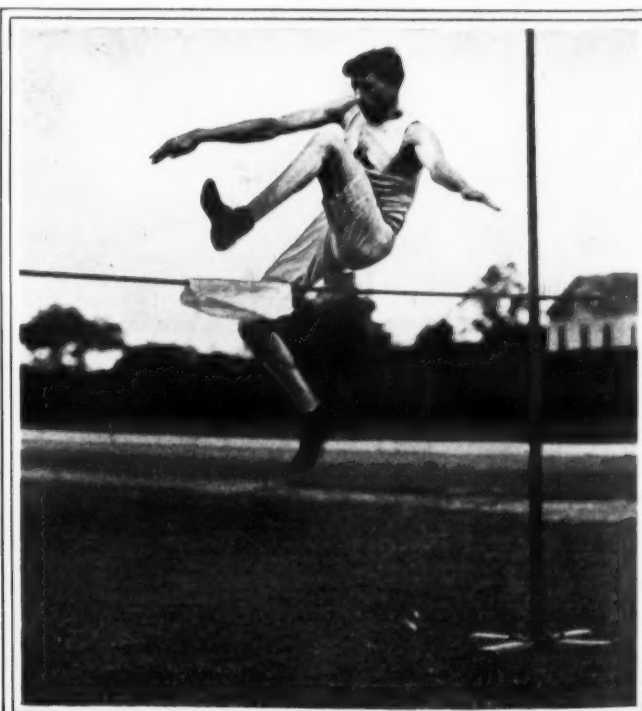
Continued on page 455



EWRY LEAVING THE GROUND
when he made a new world's record of 5 feet 5 3/4 inches in the standing high jump.
Slosson.



RAY C. EWRY,
Champion high and broad jumper of the world, who made four world's records at the Pan-American Exposition.—*Slosson.*



EWRY CLEARING THE BAR
in the standing high jump when he made the existing world's record.
Slosson.



ELIZABETH BARRY, LUCILLE YORK, AND FLORENCE MONTGOMERY IN THE ENGLISH COMEDY, "THERE AND BACK," AT THE PRINCESS. *Hall.*



SCENE FROM ACT II. OF "THE SUBURBAN," THE MELODRAMA WHICH HAS "CAUGHT ON" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.



ROBERT LORAIN AS "DAVID GARRICK" IN "PRETTY PEGGY," AT THE HERALD SQUARE.—*Eddowes.*



JOHN DREW AND LIONEL BARRYMORE IN "THE MUMMY AND THE HUMMING-BIRD," WHICH MR. DREW HAS BROUGHT BACK TO THE EMPIRE.—*Sarony.*



MAUDE WHITE AS "MARIE ANTOINETTE SMITH" IN "THERE AND BACK," AT THE PRINCESS.—*Hall.*



JAMESON LEE FINNEY, ANITA BRIDGER, AND BRANDON DOUGLAS IN ONE OF THE SEASON'S HAPPIEST COMEDIES, "A FOOL AND HIS MONEY," AT THE MADISON SQUARE.—*Hall.*

THEATRICAL ATTRACTIONS IN NEW YORK.

THE NEWEST DRAMATIC OFFERINGS WHICH BEGUILLE THE WANING WEEKS OF THE SEASON.



MARY LOVE walked briskly along the little path which led from her home out across a broad stretch of level Kansas prairie. In one hand she carried a small basket which was neatly covered with a snow-white napkin. In the other she held a magnificent bouquet of the choicest flowers her mother's garden afforded. Her step was buoyant and elastic, for she was young, healthy, and, better yet, happy. Her eyes sparkled and her face was radiant, while a

sweet, tranquil smile played about her lips.

A little way out on the prairie she met Susan Smart, a neighbor and a schoolmate. The two girls were very glad to see each other, for that part of Kansas was new and sparsely settled, and neighborly visits were distressingly rare. After they had expressed their great delight at meeting, and each had asked and answered a score of questions, Susan suddenly said:

"Where in the world are you going with that basket and those flowers? And what have you in the basket, anyhow?"

For reply Mary raised one corner of the napkin so Susan could peep under it, a privilege of which she availed herself immediately.

"Well, Mary Love!" she exclaimed. "If it isn't food! What are you going to do with it?"

"I'm taking it and the flowers over to old Mr. Hardin," Mary replied.

Susan was completely astonished.

"Mary," she said, "you are not in earnest?"

"I am," Mary answered.

"Do you really and truly mean to tell me that you are going to give all that nice food and these beautiful flowers to old Mr. Hardin?"

"Of course I do,"

Mary replied with a smile.

Susan stared at her friend a moment, then with a shake of her head observed:

"Mary Love, I am amazed at you. The idea of your carrying all those things to that man!"

"Why shouldn't I carry them to him, Susan?"

"Why should you, I'd like to know, when he has done, and is still doing, his very best to beat your widowed mother out of this very claim that we're standing on? You know how mean he is."

"Yes; but he's very sick, Susan, and he has nobody to do anything for him."

"Where's Tom Rogers?"

"Oh, he's with Mr. Hardin, of course. But a boy can't fix anything nice for a sick person to eat."

"Well, whether Tom Rogers can fix anything nice or not, if I was in your place Mr. Hardin could put up with it. I wouldn't take the mean old creature a bite of anything after the way he's acted. Just as likely as not he won't have your food, nor flowers either, and he may curse you for bringing them. Then when he gets well he'll go right on trying to beat your mother out of her land."

"It may all be just as you say," Mary answered, "but if it is I need not refrain from doing right. We shouldn't make it our rule to always do unto others as they do unto us."

The girls parted, Susan confident that Mary was very foolishly wasting her kindness, and Mary equally confident that she was discharging a proper duty to a poor old man who was both sick and friendless.

Mary walked on across the prairie until she came to a little cabin which stood alone, dreary and desolate, on the wild, unbroken prairie. Out to one side of the cabin a bony old mule was grazing, while near him a lank, hungry dog sat and barked in a discouraged, half-hearted manner. On a bench near the cabin door a small, tousel-headed, barefoot boy crouched in a disconsolate attitude, with his elbows on his knees and his chin resting in his hands. Mary shuddered as she looked around on the dreary scene. There was not a flower, not a shrub, nothing beautiful or cheerful anywhere about. Instinctively her heart went out to the boy with a feeling of sympathy and pity. What a lonely, cheerless life he must lead there in that desolate place with only a sick, cross old man for a companion.

As Mary approached the cabin Tom Rogers heard her footsteps and looked up listlessly, but when he saw who she was he sprang to his feet and stood staring at her, his face a picture of wonder. Mary noticed his conduct and smiled.

Thawing a Frozen Heart

By Thomas P. Montfort

"Why, Tom," she said, "are you surprised to see me?" "Well, I guess I am," Tom replied. "I never expected any of you folks to come here."

"I don't expect any of us would have come if Mr. Hardin hadn't taken sick. How is he to-day?"

"Mighty bad off, the doctor says. All I know is he's as cross and crabbed as a bear, and when he ain't quarreling he's crying. What you going to do with all them flowers?"

"I brought them for Mr. Hardin."

Tom whistled, then laughed.

"Well, if that ain't a go!" he cried. "Why, he just hates flowers and won't let one grow on the place. What's that in the basket?"

"Some nice things for him to eat."

"I guess he'll take to that all right enough if he don't get spunky and refuse to eat it because you brought it. You ain't going in where he is, are you?"

"Of course I am."

"He's just as apt to curse you as not."

"Oh, I don't think he'll do that."

The door stood open and Mary ventured timidly and cautiously into the cabin. On one side of the room stood a rickety old bed on which lay the sick man. On the other side was a dilapidated cook-stove and a little crazy table, while about the floor stood two or three old broken chairs. If the prospect without was cheerless that within was much more so. Mary approached the bed where the sick man lay. She looked into his face and met the steady stare of his cold gray eyes. She saw no friendly expression on his features, but there was instead a look of mingled surprise and displeasure. For a moment her courage failed her, and she was almost inclined to beat a retreat, but she was too brave to be easily driven from a good purpose.

"Mr. Hardin," she said, bending down close to him, "I have brought you some pretty flowers. They will be nice and cheerful for you to look at and—"

"I don't want 'em," he interrupted, pushing them rudely away. "I hate such rubbish, and I don't want you to bring 'em here. What do you want to come here for, anyhow?"

"I came because you are sick. Mother said I might come if I liked. Look here what she fixed for you. A basket full of good things to eat."

"I don't want it. I won't have nothin' from you folks. We're enemies and I won't take no favors from you. Take it away and don't come here bothering me any more."

He turned over with his back to Mary, covered his head and refused to say another word. She was sadly disconcerted by his rough behavior, and it was all she could do to keep from crying.

"Tom," she said, turning to the boy who was standing in the door, "I will leave the things for you, if you won't mind."

Tom's eyes twinkled.

"You won't catch me refusing them," he cried. "You just leave them and I'll see that they don't go to waste."

"I'm sorry Mr. Hardin won't have them," Mary remarked as she emptied the contents of the basket out on the table. "They would have done him so much good."

Tom made no reply, but it occurred to him that he was not so very sorry. He felt that the things would do him a good deal of good, too.

Mary went out, promising to come the next day to get her dishes. Tom stood in the door and watched her for a little while as she walked homeward, then he went back to the table and began to sample the food. His eyes sparkled and his face beamed as he contemplated the glorious feast. He was supremely happy. Tom had only taken a bite or two when he was interrupted by an exclamation from the bed. He looked around and found Mr. Hardin glaring at him almost viciously.

"What do you mean by eating that stuff?" the man cried.

"It won't hurt me," Tom said, "and the Loves ain't any enemies of mine."

"Of course it won't hurt you. It won't hurt me, either. It's mine, you rascal, and I want you to bring it here."

"You said you wouldn't have it."

"I will have it, though, but I wouldn't tell that girl so. Bring it here."

With a long face and a heavy heart Tom reluctantly obeyed. Then he sat down and yearningly watched the sick man eat. Mr.

Hardin noted the wistful look in the boy's eyes, and, after considering a while, gave him a portion of the food.

The next day when Mary came for her dishes she met Tom in front of the cabin. She asked him how he enjoyed the dinner.

"I didn't enjoy it very much," he replied.

"Why?" she asked.

"I didn't have a chance. Mr. Hardin ate it nearly all."

Then Tom told all about it. Mary was surprised, yet pleased. The man had been benefited by her kindness, though he had not received it very graciously. "He took the flowers, too," Tom said, "and seemed to be plumb proud of them. You just go to the door and look in. He's asleep."

Mary went, and at a glance at the bed her face grew radiant with joy. Clapped firmly in the old man's hand, which lay on the pillow by his face, was her bunch of flowers.

"He does appreciate them after all," she said. "I am so glad."

The next day she came again with her little basket and a fresh bouquet of flowers. Mr. Hardin saw her enter the room, but he pretended to be asleep. He was too stubborn to open his heart and accept her

gifts, yet he had softened a little and he did not want to refuse her. So she placed the things on the table and went away. For several days Mary paid her visits to the little cabin, and always she met with the same reception. Mr. Hardin enjoyed her food and flowers, but he never uttered a word nor gave her a look of appreciation. One day, after he had recovered, Mary and Susan met him on the prairie. He spoke to Susan but took no notice of Mary. When he had passed on Susan said:

"So much for all your kindness to an old bear. After what you have done for him he can't be generous enough to speak to you. I told you that your kindness to him would be wasted."

"I'm sorry he doesn't appreciate it," Mary answered, "but I don't regret what I did."

The summer and the autumn passed, and the winter came on cold and stormy. Along in December a great snow fell and drifted over the prairie until it was almost impossible for people to get about. The settlers said they had never seen such cold weather in Kansas. It was a trying time for the Loves, for they had a great many cattle and horses to feed and there was nobody but Mary to do the work. Mrs. Love was almost an invalid, and John, Mary's only brother, had taken down, right in the beginning of the storm, with a severe attack of pneumonia.

Mary did not hesitate to undertake the outdoor work, though it was a hard task for her in such weather. She put on John's overcoat, hat, gloves, and rubber boots, and went bravely forth. She waded through the drifts and struggled against the cutting wind which swept mercilessly down from the north, driving the fine dry snow along in a blinding sheet. It took Mary a long time to complete her tasks and when she returned to the house she was completely fatigued and almost frozen. She had done the work of a strong man. Her mother pitied her and was solicitous for her health.

"Mary," she said, "I am afraid so much hard work and exposure will make you sick. But I don't know how else we could manage."

"Don't worry about me, mother," Mary replied. "I'll get through some way, and perhaps the storm won't last long." Mary laughed and affected to treat the matter lightly, but in her



"IT'S MINE, YOU RASCAL, AND I WANT YOU TO BRING IT HERE."



"ON A BENCH NEAR THE CABIN DOOR A SMALL BOY CROUCHED IN A DISCONSOLATE ATTITUDE."



"SHE CAUGHT A MAN IN THE ACT OF FEEDING THE STOCK."

heart she dreaded the coming of the morrow and the other days that were to follow, for all they promised her was a repetition of the heavy burdens of the day just passed. The next morning the storm was worse than ever and the cold was more intense. Mary shuddered when she looked out and thought of all she would have to suffer. It was with hesitation that she left the cozy room and the roaring fire to face the cutting blasts of the storm.

But she struggled through the drifts to the barn. She passed the gate and went into the lot. Then she came to a sudden stop, her eyes wide open and staring in surprise. Somebody had already done the feeding. Mary stood still a long time, wondering who that somebody was, but she could not make it out. It was like the work of some good fairy, only she did not believe in fairies, good or bad. She gave up trying to solve the mystery and went on to the well to pump water. She found that she had been forestalled there, too. She went back to the house sorely puzzled but greatly relieved.

The next morning she met with the same experience. Then she began to watch to see who it was that was doing her work. She arose earlier and went out to the barn, but the feeding had been done and there was no one about. Thus it continued for a week. Then at last she made a startling discovery. She caught a man in the act of feeding the stock; and the man, strange as it may seem, was nobody more or less than Mr. Hardin. Mary was struck all in a heap with astonishment. Of all men he was the last one she would have suspected of being her secret helper. She stared at him not knowing what to say; and he stood with his head bent and his face flushed, the very picture of a man who had been detected in the commission of some grave crime. A minute elapsed and then Mary did what her heart prompted. She walked straight up to Mr. Hardin, put her arm about his neck and kissed him. He started, gazed at her with a scared expression for an instant, and then his eyes slowly filled with tears.

"It is all your doings," he said in thick, faltering tones, as if he was trying to excuse himself. "It all comes of the flowers and things you brought me when I was sick."

"And I thought you didn't care," Mary said, thoughtfully.

"I did, though, only I was too stubborn to let you know."

"You wasn't too stubborn to repay me in kind acts, anyhow, and that is better than words. You're a good man, after all."

"I'm not. I'm an old brute."

"No, no. I won't believe that."

"I am, too, or else why couldn't I have treated you decently when you came to me like an angel when I was sick? Why did I have to act like a heathen and pretend like I didn't want you to come with your gifts when I was just as glad as I could be? It was all because my heart was froze up in ice, and I had made up my mind that I wouldn't love anybody and didn't want anybody to love me. All the enjoyment I had was in making myself miserable."

"And now you've lost that, because you're not going to make yourself miserable any more. You'll love and let yourself be loved, won't you?"

"I reckon I'll have to while you're about," he replied. "There's no use trying to freeze ice in my heart when the summer sun is shining on it."

"Then you will go to the house with me, won't you?" Mary asked.

"Yes, I will," he answered, readily. "I want to tell your mother that the claim we have been fighting over is hers. She bought it fair and square and I had no right to try to take it from her because the man she got it from owed me. You have showed me my duty and I am going to do it."



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A week later Mary and Susan met. The latter said: "It's perfectly wonderful about Mr. Hardin. You have made another man of him, and I thought you were wasting your kindness."

"Mother says that kindness is very seldom wasted," Mary replied, "and I'm sure she is right."

False Statements about Colleges.

WE ARE greatly surprised to see a publication of the character and standing of *The Pilgrim* joining in the demagogic tirade against our higher institutions of learning and going so far as to denounce the "typical great college" as educating our "young men away from any sympathy with the sorrows, the needs, and the rights of the working people of the United States." This statement is both false and mischievous. No college in the United States, of any name or nature, large or small, is exerting its influence in this way. All of our educational institutions are much alike in their main and most essential features and principles, and all alike are officered by noble and high-minded men, whose only aims are the building up of a higher type of American citizenship. If any young man comes out of one of these institutions with a scorn for honest work and honest workmen it is only because he was a snob at the beginning and his college training has not rubbed the snobbishness out of him, although it generally does just that thing. Not all our American youth, for obvious reasons, can be privileged to receive a college education, but the colleges are open to all, and the expense, in many cases, is not great for those who have both the will and the desire to enter them. As a whole, the graduates from our colleges are strong, manly, and earnest persons, and their influence in every department of our national life is of the highest and most vital importance. We owe our strength, prestige, and prosperity among the nations largely to the guidance and work of just such men. Sneers at our colleges are unworthy of any man or any publication that has character and intelligence, or that assumes to have them.

General Lawton's Monument Unveiled.

SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 22d, 1903, was a memorable day in the history of San Mateo, P. I. The long and tedious ride of fifteen miles from Manila was extremely dusty, but hundreds endured this to witness the unveiling of a monument to General H. W. Lawton, who gave his life in the defense of his country on nearly the exact spot three years ago. The base of the monument is of concrete, about six feet square and six feet high. At each corner a projectile is imbedded in the cement, and in the centre, also imbedded in the cement, muzzle down, is a Spanish cannon, a relic of the memorable war of 1899. The memorial is decidedly simple, but it will be a lasting tribute to the courageous general. It stands on a knoll about a mile from San Mateo. To reach the site one has to pass through tall bamboo, through a glade where the Mariquina River flows, across a bamboo bridge and up a steep rise to the place where General Lawton received the fatal bullet on December 19th, 1899.

Thousands of persons were present at the ceremony.

A large bamboo platform had been built near the monument by the soldiers who are stationed at San Mateo. On the platform were Major-General Davis, Major Waltz, who was counsel for Major Glenn at the court-martial of several weeks ago; Major Bailey, Chaplain Silver, and Commander McCoy of the veteran army of the Philippines. Behind these gentlemen sat Captain Bugge, Lieutenant Wigmore, C. H. Sleeper, L. A. Dorrington, and others. To the left of the platform

was the Lawton Post. Behind the monument the Second Infantry band was stationed, which played appropriate music after the several addresses. Major Bailey, of the Second Infantry, was the master of ceremonies, and after he had made appropriate remarks, Chaplain Silver offered prayer.

General Davis was then introduced. He said among other things: "The monument which commemorates the death and marks the spot where one of the country's heroes fell is simple in construction, yet strong and enduring in materials; typical of the rugged strength and simplicity of the character of the great soldier on whose death spot it has been raised." At the conclusion of the general's remarks a bugler blew "Attention," and two sergeants threw back the flag from the monument, while the band played "The Star-spangled Banner." The artillery fired a salute of thirteen guns and the band played "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean." A wreath of beautiful flowers, tied with a broad black ribbon, was placed on the monument by a Filipino. On the ribbon were the words, "General Lawton. The Municipality of San Mateo."

Chaplain Silver then spoke, paying particular attention to the bereavement of General Lawton's family—especially the widow—and emphasizing the hope of immortality. He said that he was very proud of the fact that he served for a short time under General Lawton. Commander McCoy, the next speaker, vividly portrayed the scene on the same spot on the morning of December 18th, 1899, depicting the grief of the soldiers when their beloved leader fell. He referred to the pride that would be felt by the family of the dead hero when the news of this tribute by the soldiers would be known to them. Major Waltz was the last speaker. His address was very spirited and he was applauded several times. He ended with these words: "Greater love hath no man than this, that he lay down his life for his country." The ceremonies terminated with a review of the troops by Major-General Davis.

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GENERAL LAWTON'S MEMORY HONORED WHERE HE FELL.

MONUMENT TO THE HERO, THE TRIBUTE OF SOLDIERS, UNVEILED ON THE BATTLE-FIELD WHERE HE WAS KILLED, NEAR SAN MATEO, P. I. FILIPINO (AT LEFT) BEARING FLORAL WREATH GIVEN BY NATIVES. (MAJOR-GENERAL DAVIS (X), WHO MADE AN ADDRESS.)—Photograph by H. L. Knight.

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Jasper's Hints to Money-makers

NO MAN in this country is better qualified to speak on the financial outlook than Jacob Schiff. While he is not talked about in the newspapers as much as other leaders in Wall Street, he is the peer of all, and I bar none. Cautious but courageous, resolute but reticent, and always resourceful, what he says "goes." In ability to grasp a great situation and to solve the most intricate and perplexing financial problems with skill, daring, and success, he has no equal. His judgment is unquestioned, his sincerity conceded, and his integrity unspotted. What he says, therefore, in reference to the Northern Securities decision is of the greatest moment.

With a prescient eye he foresaw a year ago that the government would win its case. Mr. Schiff admits that at that time he went to Washington to place before the President and the Attorney-General promptly and fully the serious consequences which would follow a victory for the government. He now declares that the result of the decision, if confirmed on appeal to the United States Supreme Court, "must necessarily be far-reaching," because "anything done which will put it in the power of any company to restrain industry and trade is illegal, even if the very reverse of such restraint is intended, as has no doubt been the bona-fide purpose of the incorporators of the Northern Securities Company. Thus, as a logical consequence, the power the Pennsylvania possesses to influence Baltimore and Ohio and other corporate managements, or the power the New York Central possesses to direct the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, and Nickel Plate companies' management, or the New York, New Haven and Hartford's influence over the New England, even if such power or influence as actually exercised be beneficial to the public, is illegal."

Mr. Schiff says that, bad as the situation is, he is not particularly pessimistic, but he expects to find great unwillingness for some time to come on the part of capital to embark in new enterprises. This he regards as no misfortune because promotion has been carried too far and he believes, with other conservative men, that it is time to call a halt. He agrees also with the opinion I have heretofore expressed in these columns, that the severe and continuous liquidation in the market, which must now be expected, as the result of the general indisposition to buy securities as freely as in the past, will lessen the demand for money so that the latter will become more plentiful and be offered at lower rates. Then sound, interest-bearing securities, yielding a higher rate of interest than the money market offers, will again be in great demand, with a natural recovery in prices.

This is precisely what I said months ago would be most likely to happen, but it will not be a rapid process. The liquidation will probably be slow unless some unexpected and great calamity happens to disturb our entire financial system and plunges us into a panic. My readers have observed that stocks, even after such a severe decline as that which followed the promulgation of the Northern Securities decision, do not rise with the same resiliency that ordi-

narily follows a slump. The reason lies in the scarcity of loanable funds. The banks and trust companies, especially the latter, are carrying all the burdens they wish to take on. Outsiders, having purchased at higher prices and being unable to unload except at a loss, are afraid to venture further into the market. Insiders, embracing the promoters and syndicates, have such enormous amounts of undigested securities on hand that they are finding it a heavy task to maintain their financial equilibrium.

It is true, as Mr. Schiff says, that the government may not at present go any further in its warfare against railroad combinations, but, as he also says, "almost any one, for the purpose of blackmail or sinister purposes, has it henceforth in his power to open fire and harass most of the large railroad and industrial corporations." Not only this, but States in which the anti-trust and anti-corporation sentiment is very strong, now have an opportunity to show their teeth. The Attorney-General of Texas, for instance, is preparing an action in the Federal courts against the Southern Pacific Railway, on the ground that it is violating the anti-trust law by holding control of the San Antonio and Aransas Pass, the Houston and Texas Central, the Texas and New Orleans, and several other separate corporations organized under the laws of Texas. It must be remembered that Judge Thayer decided in the Northern Securities case that the community of interest plan, through stock ownership, when it suppresses or can suppress competition and promote monopoly, is unlawful. He goes further than this, according to the assistant Attorney-General, Mr. Beck, and holds that whenever the control of any competing interstate carriers is secured, either by a combination of natural persons or by a corporation which they create, and the motive for competition has thus been destroyed by the consequent community of interest, the anti-trust law is violated.

When this famous case was argued, the attorneys for the Northern Securities Company contended that the mere acquisition of shares in the railroads concerned had no direct relation to interstate commerce, or that in any event such relation was indirect, collateral, and remote, but the court holds that the purchase of shares of stock in an interstate railway subjects the purchaser to the constitutional power of the Federal government. It will be seen how far-reaching, therefore, this decision is as affecting all railways that have recently undertaken by the purchase of shares of their competitors, to control, in whole or in part, the operations of the latter. No heavier blow at the much-talked-of community of interest plan could be delivered; and my readers should remember that the tre-

Continued on following page.

Special Prizes for Amateur Photographs.

ATTENTION is called to four special pictorial contests in which our readers may engage. A special prize of \$10 is offered for the best picture appropriate to Decoration Day, the competition to close on May 10th. The camerist sending in by June 15th, when the contest closes, the most satisfactory picture suitable for a Fourth of July page will likewise be awarded \$10. A prize of \$10 will also be given for the most attractive Thanksgiving Day picture furnished us, and a prize of \$10 for the picture which represents with greatest success the spirit of Christmas time. These contests are attractive and should call out many competitors.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. We offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for their return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed, and one dollar will be paid for each photograph we may use. No copyrighted photographs will be received, nor such as have been published or offered elsewhere. Many photographs are received, and those accepted will be utilized as soon as possible. Contestants should be patient. No writing except the name and address of the sender should appear on the back of the photograph except when letter postage is paid, and in every instance care must be taken to use the proper amount of postage. Photographs must be entered by the makers. Silver paper with a glossy finish should be used when possible. Mat-surface paper is not suitable for reproduction. Photographs entered are not always used. They are subject to return if they are ultimately found unavailable in making up the photographic contest. Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners. The contest is open to all readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY, whether subscribers or not.

N. B.—Communications should be specifically addressed to "Leslie's Weekly, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." When the address is not fully given, communications sometimes go to "Leslie's Magazine" or other publications having no connection with LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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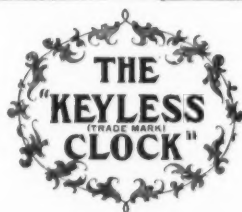
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OFFICIAL LEGAL NOTICES.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 14 to 27, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. 115TH STREET FENCING, south side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. 115TH STREET FENCING, north side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. 115TH STREET, REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, north side, between Morningside and Amsterdam Avenues. 136TH STREET SEWER, between Broadway and Amsterdam Avenues. 12TH WARD, SECTION 8. WEST 166TH STREET FENCING, opposite street No. 311 West 166th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 13, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 14 to 27, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named road in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. FORDHAM ROAD OPENING, from East 189th Street to Kingsbridge Road. Confirmed March 17, 1903; entered April 11, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 13th, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 17 to 30, 1903, of the confirmation by the Supreme Court and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessment for OPENING AND ACQUIRING TITLE to the following named street in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

1ST, 2ND, 3RD, 4TH, 5TH, 6TH, 7TH, 8TH, 10TH, 14TH, 15TH, 17TH, 18TH AND 21ST WARDS, SECTIONS 1, 2 AND 3. EAST STREET OPENING, WIDENING AND EXTENDING, from City Hall Place, near Chambers Street, to Great Jones Street, opposite Lafayette Place. Confirmed February 18, 1903; entered April 16, 1903.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 16, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4 to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Assessors and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

7TH WARD, SECTION 1. HAMILTON STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, opposite street No. 15.

12TH WARD, SECTION 4. 91ST STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, east of Columbus Avenue.

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. BROADWAY REPAIRING SIDEWALK, west side, between 137th and 138th Streets; also, 138TH STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, beginning at Broadway and running west about 250 feet from Broadway. 107TH STREET FLAGGING, south side, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. 109TH STREET RE-FLAGGING, north side, between Broadway and Riverside Drive. WEST 143RD STREET FLAGGING, opposite street No. 256.

12TH WARD, SECTION 8. AMSTERDAM AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, west side, from 170th Street to 180th Street. 11TH AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, east side, from 181st to 187th Streets. 11TH AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, west side, from 181st to 187th Streets. 183RD STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, north side, from 11th Avenue to Broadway.

20TH WARD, SECTION 3. 11TH AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALK, east side, between 26th and 27th Streets. WEST 27TH STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, at street Nos. 427 and 429.

21ST WARD, SECTION 3. 1ST AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALK, in front of street No. 579.

22ND WARD, SECTION 4. AMSTERDAM AVENUE REPAIRING SIDEWALKS in front of street Nos. 100, 102, and 104. 63RD STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, south side, from Central Park West to Broadway. 70TH STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALK, north side, from Central Park West to street No. 7 West 70th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 3, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4 to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF THE BRONX:

23RD AND 24TH WARDS, SECTION 11. ST. PAUL'S PLACE REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, LAYING CROSSWALKS, FENCING AND CONSTRUCTING APPROACHES, from Fulton Avenue to Webster Avenue.

24TH WARD, SECTION 11. EAST 178TH STREET REGULATING, GRADING, CURBING, FLAGGING, AND LAYING CROSSWALKS, from Lafayette Avenue to Hughes Avenue.

24TH WARD, SECTIONS 11 AND 12. EAST 187TH STREET SEWER, from Southern Boulevard to Lorillard Place; CROTONA AVENUE SEWER, from Grote Street to East 189th Street; BELMONT AVENUE SEWER, from East 187th Street to St. John's College; ARTHUR AVENUE SEWER, from East 187th Street to the street summit situated south of William Street; also, HOFFMAN STREET SEWER, from Pelham Avenue to the street summit situated south of East 187th Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 2, 1903.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE ADVERTISEMENT IN THE CITY RECORD OF April 4 to 17, 1903, of the confirmation by the Board of Revision of Assessments and the entering in the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments and Arrears, of assessments for LOCAL IMPROVEMENTS in the BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN:

3RD WARD, SECTION 1. WEST STREET REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, opposite street Nos. 182 and 183.

12TH WARD, SECTION 7. McCOMB'S DAM ROAD REPAIRING SIDEWALKS, at the southeasterly corner of 151st Street.

EDWARD M. GROUT, Comptroller.
City of New York, April 2, 1903.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

menious boom in Wall Street over two years ago, was largely based on the ridiculous talk that railroad wars were over and that a few great financiers, embracing the Vanderbilts, Morgan, Gould, and Harri-man, proposed hereafter to run the railroads of the country, to fix freight and passenger rates on a profitable basis, and to stop disastrous competition. The gullible public swallowed this story then. What does it think of it now?

"H. W., Cincinnati: No.
"E. W., Brooklyn: Hold for the present.
"X., Worcester, Mass.: No; not at present.
"Rix, Oakland, Cal.: Your inquiry is not clear.
"G., Passaic, N. J.: Letter received and request noted.

"T., Morris Heights, N. Y.: I find no rating for the loan company, but the trust company is rated fairly well.

"S., Chicago, Ill.: The letter is the cheapest kind of a bunco-game. Have nothing to do with it. Its character is manifest.

"M., San Juan, Porto Rico: (1) Largely in the interests of certain companies. (2) Not an investment. (3) I doubt it very much.

"L., Heron, S. D.: They have done a very large business and are rated well. I do not know enough about their proposition to advise you further.

"B., Winsted, Conn.: You are continued on my preferred list for six months. I think it can safely be bought on breaks, because of its investment quality.

"H. M., Chicago: I only know what the company reports as to its condition and progress. It would no doubt forward you complete statements, if you desired them.

"Willis, Washington: At present, Corn Products common, paying 4 per cent. per annum, is a more popular speculation than Distillers' Securities. The latter has no little merit.

"X. Y. Z., Newark: I could not be in a hurry to sacrifice my Texas Pacific and Ontario and Western. The latter especially, if prices for anthracite coal are maintained, is worth keeping.

"J. P., Cincinnati: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. I would not advise the purchase of the shares of the copper company to which you allude. It is far from an investment.

"Novice, Cambridge: One dollar received. You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) I would prefer Manhattan to United States Leather for investment. (2) United States Leather preferred is one of the best of the industrials.

"R. F. T., Albany: See the "Statistic Tables" of Spencer, Clark & Co., 27 Pine Street, New York. A copy will be sent you free of charge if you will enclose a two-cent stamp and mention LESLIE'S WEEKLY. (2) You should be a subscriber at the home office.

"S., Swinsvale, Penn.: You are continued on my preferred list for six months. (1) He does a large business and, I am told, stands well. (2) I would take small profits in such a fluctuating market, because there is always a prospect of buying back and getting a profit.

"H., Hartford, Conn.: (1) As I have repeatedly said, the wireless telegraph has yet to demonstrate its commercial value. The London Times, which started to print wireless messages, has had to abandon the service. (2) Union Bag and Paper earned about 1 per cent. on the common last year.

"P., Pittsburg: The earnings of Pressed Steel Car for the past quarter are said to show over 5 per cent on the common. There is no doubt that American Locomotive, Pressed Steel Car, and American Car and Foundry are all crowded with orders. How long this condition will last no one will undertake to prophesy.

"Merchant, Buffalo: Yes, I think others see signs that indicate an ebb of the tide of prosperity. The closing of the Minneapolis and many other of the Northwestern flour mills for an indefinite period has significance. The reduction in the price of iron must also be borne in mind. That is usually the first sign of trouble.

"C. F. and L., Cincinnati: (1) You paid a stiff price for your Colorado Fuel and Iron, but it would have been justified if the steel trust had carried out its plan of absorbing it. Much depends upon the future of the iron and steel trade. (2) I do not believe in or any other scheme of the kind. (3) Positively, no. No stamp.

"B., Newark, N. J.: You are on my preferred list for six months. While I agree with you that the outlook is pessimistic, yet I hesitate to advise the sacrifice of Texas Pacific at present. I do not think as well of Lead, which has been advanced on the expectation of a new combination. This is not a good time to float new combinations.

"L., Elgin: The heavy decline in Chicago Pneumatic Tool Company's stock was due to the passing of the dividend. Those who believe that great names guarantee security of an industrial enterprise should remember that the directors of this company include the head of the steel trust, Mr. Charles M. Schwab, and a number of other prominent capitalists.

"T. J. G., Philadelphia: You are on my preferred list for three months. If the coal trust should be attacked, I have no doubt most of the coal stocks would suffer, Ontario and Western with the rest. This property ought to have a good future if prosperous conditions continue, but it will suffer with the rest in the market's vicissitudes. I would not be in a hurry to sacrifice it.

"K. B., St. Louis: Four dollars received. You are on my preferred list for one year. Several trust companies, especially those organized during the past two or three years, will find it difficult to continue to pay as generous dividends as they have been making. The report of the company you send me looks all right on its face, but nothing will be easier than figures in the hands of an unscrupulous accountant.

"H., Baldwinville, N. Y.: (1) I would not be in a hurry to sell my Ontario and Western at a loss. (2) While I think Wabash common is altogether too high, or the Wabash Debenture B's too low, still I would hesitate to sell the stock short until the developments of the Wabash movement are more fully disclosed. Texas Pacific is too strongly held to justify short sales at present. (3) No rating.

"N. M., Elmira, N. Y.: (1) The stockholders of the Johnny Bull Copper Mining Company are planning an investigation of its affairs. I would take whatever I could get for my stock. (2) You are right in stating that the gross earnings of our railroads are increasing. You will, perhaps, observe that the gross expenses are increasing in larger measure, and that net earnings do not show a general increase.

"I. A., San Francisco: (1) The United States convertible 4s, Manhattan, Atchafon preferred, and Norfolk and Western are all good enough to hold. I would not sacrifice them, for in time you may be able to dispose of them without loss. But I would not operate extensively on margins until the money situation is clarified. (2) Telegrams

are answered as promptly as possible. You must bear in mind that I am absent more or less from my desk.

"R. C., New Haven: Have nothing to do with the party. It is safer to speculate with your own funds in your own way. Deal only with brokers of the first class. These do not like to handle small accounts. A lot of sharks in Wall Street are waiting for opportunities to handle small accounts in their own way, but always for their own benefit. I can recommend none of them. (2) I think very little of it and would advise you to leave it alone.

"Missouri: Since the suppression of the regular reports of the copper output by the Amalgamated and other leading producers, nothing is left for the outsider to do but to guess. Copper is extensively bought whenever it becomes cheaper, because, at a low price, it can be utilized advantageously, in many ways which do not open at higher prices. There seems to be good buying of Amalgamated on every recession, but whether for a pool or for insiders, I cannot learn.

"M., Hamilton, O.: One dollar received. You are continued on my preferred list for three months. The report of the stockholders' committee of the American Ice Co. has not been presented. The company has been asked to present balance sheets for the past three years, and a complete inventory of its assets, which will be submitted to experts appointed by the committee. I am told that the examination thus far discloses that the company is in much better condition than had been anticipated. (2) There are no evidences that the liquidation in the market has ended.

"L., Jamestown, N. Y.: (1) I do not see what recourse you have in reference to the imposition practiced on you by the peddler of the mining shares. It is not a new thing for such concerns to send out women agents to do their work among women, and it is too bad that you have lost your small savings. You would not have lost them if you had followed my advice. (2) Talk of a reorganization of the Greene Consolidated Copper Company is heard. It is said that differences over the wage scale exist between the president and some of the large stockholders.

"Jersey": (1) Chicago Great Western preferred A, paying 5 per cent. per annum, looks like a fairly good investment, as there is but a little over \$11,000,000 of it. I see no reason why you should sacrifice it, for later on you may get what you paid for it. (2) I might say the same about your Union Pacific convertibles, though I still believe that it would be better to have your money in the bank and to await bargains in the stock market, which are bound to come later on. (3) All securities, with scarcely an exception, are still too high. (4) I would not be in a hurry, though I think the Kansas City Southern 3s are selling at a reasonable price.

"L., Gloucester, Mass.: The prospect that the dividend on New York Central will not be increased, and the rumor that Vanderbilt control may be abandoned, have tended to depress the stock. For a 5 per cent. security it looks high enough. If you could replace it with Manhattan Elevated, with its 7 per cent. guarantee, you probably would profit in the end. Your Pennsylvania is selling for all it is worth. Wabash Debenture B's, if the plans of that railroad are carried out, ought to be worth more. Union Pacific convertibles do not look dear, and, on its earnings, Union Pacific stock has merit, though, like all dividend-paying stocks, it has been boomed too high.

"Inquirer, Albany, N. Y.: It is estimated that more than half a billion dollars will be required for railroad extensions, improvements, and construction, in the United States and Canada, if plans at present laid out are carried to completion. This means the continued absorption of enormous sums of money. This money is paid out largely for labor and material. It naturally goes back into the hands of tradesmen and thence into the banks and into circulation again, but a large proportion of it ultimately must go to the producer, who is also a consumer. Of course no part of it is lost except that which is consumed in waste, but with such a tremendous demand for money in only one branch of our industries, it is surprising that interest rates are maintained at existing high figures?

"Banker, Bangor, Me.: The trouble with the stock market lies in the condition of the money market. The trouble with the latter grows out of the enormous issue of new securities during the past three years. The listing on the Stock Exchange—including all stocks traded in—in 1900 were nearly \$1,300,000,000 and the following year they were more than twice that figure. Last year they were nearly \$1,500,000,000, and that the toll is continued still is shown by the fact that during the first three months of this year new corporations with a capital of nearly \$600,000,000 have been recorded. Those who think that these are bargain days in Wall Street should bear these facts in mind.

"A. B., Tomp County: (1) As matters are now, the Union Pacific convertible 4s, with their speculative opportunity, have the preference. Unless money relaxes, I have no idea of a cheap around par. (2) I do not regard the Colorado Fuel 5s nor the United States Steel 5s as "sound and sure." Recalling the periods of severe depression through which our iron industry has passed in other days, I am not surprised at the low price at which these 5 per cent. bonds sell. (3) American Can showed over 3 per cent. on the preferred last year, according to one statement. It has had a severe decline and ought to be near bottom. (4) Until there has been a genuine and natural absorption of the surplus securities on the market, liquidation must continue.

"M., Indianapolis: You perhaps have observed that I have not advised the purchase of Metropolitan for some time. I have believed that its financing methods would not be considered the best in the world. The recent testimony of an expert on the stand that he had found the company's assets largely over-valued, that it has apparently paid dividends not earned, disposed of part of its stocks and bonds without showing any consideration received therefor, and quoted cash disbursements that did not agree with other statements, had something no doubt to do with the immediate drop of six points in the shares which followed the giving of the testimony. Publicity is evidently what not only the Metropolitan but a good many other of our great corporations need.

"G., Cohoes, N. Y.: The California-Nevada Mining Company, which attracted many customers, and which sold, it is said, nearly \$1,000,000 worth of stock, on the claim that it offered a better investment than United States bonds, has stopped payment of dividends, and stockholders are wondering what they can do about it. If would-be purchasers of this stock had read this department in LESLIE'S WEEKLY they would have observed my advice against its purchase or the purchase of certain other mining shares that make preposterous claims of prodigious earnings. It is an old scheme to sell speculative shares at low price and then increase the figure, perhaps declare a dividend or two, and when a boom has been worked up, to unload the whole enterprise on the dear public, which suddenly discovers that there is nothing in it.

"Inquirer, Baltimore: (1) Long Island Railroad stock, on the possibilities of the future, does not look unreasonable at prevailing prices but for the fact that all non-dividend-paying stocks are now finding it more difficult to obtain a market. With money as high as it is, investors and speculators prefer to deal in shares whose dividends will help carry them. (2) I would not buy the low-priced railroad securities at present. We do



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Hunter Whiskey

makes it the first sought and the first bought.

Sold at all first-class cafes and by jobbers.
WM. LANAHAN & SON, Baltimore, Md.

not know how far the decision in the Northern Securities case may reach. (3) United States Realty common was bought at much higher prices by those who accumulated it on the advice of insiders some time ago. The ill repute in which all new industrial enterprises are held no doubt accounts for the decline. I am not advising any purchase now. (4) I would take a profit in United States Steel common whenever I could get it.

"H., Wayne, Penn.: You are on my preferred list for three months. (1) The case is too complicated for me to give you an answer. You want legal counsel. (2) Southern Pacific is one of the greatest earners in the United States. The price looks low, though a general break might lower it. You can even up and if a severe break occurs, buy more and thus average your price as low as possible until you can get out. (3) I have repeatedly said that Leather common, when it drops around 12, seems to be a fair purchase for a speculative turn. A pool takes hold of it at intervals, but how high it will send it on this occasion only insiders know. (4) Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Baltimore and Ohio, Rock Island, Reading, and Missouri Pacific are all good, active stocks in which to speculate on declines. It is safer to deal in those that pay dividends. I think well of Baltimore and Ohio, in view of the heavy earnings it is reporting. Missouri Pacific also has merit.

"Cash, Harrisburg, Penn.: (1) I have often advised my readers not to buy into a lawsuit and for this reason did not advise the purchase of Northern Securities shares while the case was before the courts. It looked as if the decision against the merger might tie up \$14,000,000 of dividends, due early in May, to nearly 2,000 stockholders, but the court suspended the decree so far as to permit their payment. Banks who loaned on Northern Securities as good collateral will be inclined to ask for better security than shares which are involved in serious litigation. (2) The tendency to empower municipalities to own their own electrical light companies and street railways is evidenced by the favor with which a bill authorizing such action in every city in Illinois has been received by the Legislature of that State. It is said that legislation will be required to make feasible the plan to reorganize the Chicago street railway system. This probably accounts for the weakness of the Chicago traction shares.

"Lamb, Dunkirk, N. Y.: (1) The Erie rights to subscribe to the new issue of bonds on the expectation of which Erie common was boosted so high, are now being given away. Rights on 1,500 shares were recently offered on Wall Street for a ten-cent cigar. (2) The New York Financier points out that if the earnings of the steel trust during the quarter ended March 31st, last, had decreased by only \$3,000,000 the surplus for that quarter would have been changed into a deficit, if depreciation allowances for the two quarters had been the same. It also refers to the fact that the net earnings for the fiscal year were \$7,000,000 short of President Schwab's much-quoted estimate and that the charging off of over \$100,000,000 previously carried as undivided surplus to "diminution in property" is not calculated to inspire confidence in the item of \$77,000,000 shown in the first annual report as "undivided surplus."

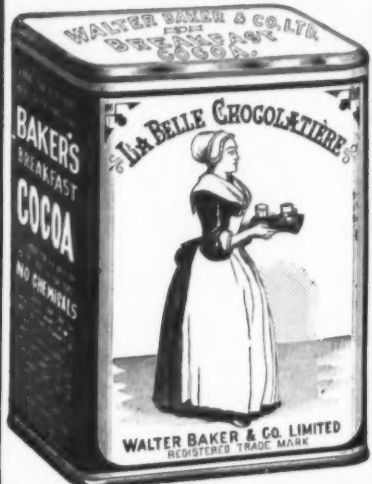
"K., Pittsburg: (1) A receiver has been asked for the company owning and managing the National Oil Refiner. The affidavits in the case charge that its columns were used to boom "fake" mining companies. A recent issue contained elaborate write-ups of the Manzanita Gold Mining Company and the Empire Mica Company. (2) The Union Bag and Paper Company's annual report showed a net profit for the year of nearly \$1,000,000. (3) While it is true that the Northern Pacific has been an unlucky property, because in 1893 it passed into the hands of a receiver and caused a general slump in prices, and in 1901 it precipitated a Wall Street panic, and recently, by reason of the Northern Securities decision, caused a severe slump, yet it must be remembered that Northern Pacific has made a great deal of money for its holders. The shares rose in value from almost nothing to the enormous price of \$1,000 during the famous "corner." The holders of it, therefore, played in extraordinary good as well as in extraordinary bad luck.

Continued on following page.

ROYAL L. LEGRAND

THE LATEST SUCCESS OF THE ORIZA-PERFUMERY (Grand Prix Paris 1900)

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Life-insurance Suggestions.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *Leslie's Weekly*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life-insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable. Address "Hermit," *Leslie's Weekly*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.]

THE ORIGINAL purpose of life insurance was to provide from the funds of the living for the care of his or her dependents after the death of the insured. In these days life insurance companies have broadened their field of operation so that it is no longer necessary, as the old saying was, "to die to win," but the living, if he survives the insurance period, himself becomes a beneficiary of his forethought. Recently, new policies have been provided so as to give the holder an opportunity to protect his dependents in case of his death and also to make provision for his later years in life. Successful men who have not the faculty of saving money, find it profitable to make their investments in some form of contract which guarantees to the investor, at the end of a period of years, an assured income for as long as either he or his wife may survive, or an income, in the case of death of both, for their children, during a limited period. The great insurance companies are constantly devising new forms of policies which will confer the greatest and most lasting benefits upon their clients, and so it has come to pass that a man can make almost any kind of a reasonable contract with them that he may desire. A noted speculator, who, a few years ago, made it a rule, whenever he had a lucky strike, to buy with his surplus thousands an annuity, with the funds which he would otherwise have spent in pleasure-seeking, now has a settled income for life of nearly ten thousand dollars and feels that whatever might happen to him the poor-house is not in sight.

"W." West Superior, Wis.: The Connecticut Mutual is an excellent company in every way.

"R. J." Newburg, N. Y.: The Michigan Mutual is an old company, making an excellent report and doing an increasing business. Your preference, however, is mine.

"B." Morgan, Vt.: I have not the data at hand or I would be very glad to send it to you. Any State insurance department would no doubt gladly answer specific inquiries.

"F. F." New York: (1) It is a matter of personal choice. The dividends deferred ought to be acceptable. (2) I like the Equitable policy to which you refer. (3) All excellent.

"W." Norfolk, Va.: It does no business in New York State. No report is available, but from what I can learn regarding it, I have little confidence in its ultimate success.

"M." Danbury, Conn.: Your experience with the assessment company was precisely what you might have anticipated. I doubt if a lawsuit would help you now.

"L." Kewanee, Ill.: The Equitable's fifteen-year endowment plan will suit you best if you can afford to pay for it, though it will cost a little more than the other plan of that company to which you refer.

"Olefiant," Nashville: (1) It is an excellent policy. I know of none better. (2) Neither of the companies, in my judgment, is any better than the New York concern. The Philadelphia company I do not recommend.

"K." Canton, Ill.: I certainly would not sacrifice my policy in the Mutual Benefit for one in a company which resorts to such methods as you speak of, in order to obtain business. The Philadelphia company you mention I do not count among the best. When you take life insurance, consider security first of all things.

"G." Baltimore: The Mutual Reserve Life does no business in North Carolina. It withdrew from that State four years ago. The suit you refer to has been brought by a policy-holder of the company residing in North Carolina. He sues to recover all moneys paid to the company for premiums, holding that in raising its assessments it violated its contract under the North Carolina laws. A number of judgments by default against the company have been taken in North Carolina, no appearances being made at any time by the Mutual Reserve. A test case has been agreed upon for submission directly to the Appellate Division of New York.

The Hermit.

Jasper's Hints to Money-makers.

Continued from preceding page.

"M." New Castle, Penn.: I do not see an extensive rally in sight.

"K." Westfield, Mass.: You are on the preferred list for six months.

"W. G. W." Brooklyn: Subscription extended for six months. Thanks for compliment.

"L." New Haven: I would have nothing to do with the co-operation and profit-sharing scheme submitted to you.

"B." Patterson: Change made. The tendency of the market will continue to be toward liquidation until the money stringency is relieved.

"C. H. D." Columbus: I would even up on my Chicago and Great Western whenever it had a severe decline. If you are patient, that time will probably come.

"S. St." New York: (1) Smelters common

and Corn Products common are both industrials, largely representing water. Both are heavy earners, but Corn Products pays dividends while Smelters at present does not. It is a gambler's choice. (2) No new light.

"Rutland." The Erie-Pennsylvania collateral trust 4s look reasonable at prevailing prices. (2) Yes. (3) You might do better with Manhattan Elevated guaranteed stock.

"B." Chester, Penn.: While the business is not by any means as profitable and prosperous as it was, and while during hard times seats on the exchanges always depreciate in value, I have no doubt that a wide-awake man with a membership in either exchange can do a profitable business if he can pick up a clientele among his friends and their friends.

"J. W." New York: (1) I would not be in a hurry to purchase for investment. Herculean efforts to prevent a bad break in the market are being made. Certain weak points exist and if one of these gives way unexpectedly we shall have a sharp drop in prices and new opportunities to pick up bargains. (2) I had rather have the steel trust bonds than the preferred stock, solely because they are a prior lien. (3) For investment, you can buy Manhattan on a scale-down. (4) I think well of Missouri Pacific collateral 5s.

"S." Enfield, Conn.: Two dollars received. You are on my preferred list for six months. (2) Any sensible, conservative business man ought to know that no honestly conducted establishment can pay dividends of 2 per cent. a week for any length of time, and I would do no business with any other. All the get-rich-quick concerns have done this same sort of business, paying dividends not out of the profits but out of receipts, and doing this only until the bubble had to burst because it was blown too big. Note my prediction that ultimately your friend will lose his money.

"S. O." New York: Rock Island common represents little more than water. Of course if railroad earnings continue on the present scale, this stock could pay dividends, but it has no voting power and will therefore be a football for gamblers. Various statements of the earnings have appeared. None justifies the claim that 9 per cent. is being earned on the common. I have no doubt that the crowd of speculators who own this stock will declare dividends on the common just as soon as they can. It is understood that they have generally protected the stock around 40.

"Arrow": (1) If no other recourse remains,

I presume another money pool might be organized to protect the market if panicky conditions arose. How it would work, however, in case of a real panic, remains to be seen. I doubt its efficacy. (2) I would not sacrifice my Norfolk and Western and Ontario and Western at present. (3) I still we know precisely how far-reaching the Northern Securities decision really is, and what other hazards to the market this decision may involve, the uncertainty must continue. (4) It looks as if he had had enough for the present. (5) The suits are brought at the discretion of the Attorney-General.

"Iron," Annapolis, Md.: The fact is beginning to dawn on our iron manufacturers that we are about to over-produce. The reduction in the price of American iron has become so general of late that foreign importations are slackening up decidedly. This is a radical change in the situation. Consumers of iron are not buying as freely and there is a general belief that we have witnessed the highest prices of the boom era. The demand for steel products still continues very heavy, but building strikes must affect this in certain directions. I still believe that we have seen the highest prices of commodities and labor for some time to come.

"Cashier," Chicago: The withdrawal of the Union Trust Company from the New York Clearing House probably signals the beginning of a more acute stage of competition between the trust companies and the national banks. It reveals the fact that some of the trust companies are not inclined to yield to the demands of the banks as represented in the Clearing House. If money were plentiful I have no doubt that the trust companies would be very glad to accept the moderate requirement of the Clearing House that the former must keep a cash reserve of 5 per cent. on their deposits, on and after June 1st; of 7 1/2 per cent. after next January, and of 10 per cent. after June 1st, 1904, and 15 per cent. if deemed necessary. The banks are required to keep their minimum cash reserve at 25 per cent. on deposits and do so without complaint. If the trust companies do not yield in this matter, it is possible that the banks will insist upon compulsory legislation. While most of our trust companies are conducted on very conservative lines, there is reason to believe that some have been used for the promotion of industrial and railroad combinations that have not been altogether successful.

New York, April 23 1903.

JASPER.

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For years we have been telling you about the goodness of **HAYNER WHISKEY**. Now we want you to **TRY IT**. We are willing to lose money to get you to do so, for we know if you only try it you will always buy it, just as our half-a-million satisfied customers are now doing. Remember, we have one of the largest distilleries in the world. We are the largest bottlers of whiskey in the world. We have more whiskey in our eight Bonded Warehouses than any other distiller in the world. There is more **HAYNER WHISKEY** sold than any other brand of whiskey in the world. We have been in business for over 37 years and have a capital of \$500,000.00 paid in full so you run no risk when you deal with us. Your money back at once if you are not satisfied. Don't forget that **HAYNER WHISKEY** goes direct from our own distillery to you, with all its original strength, richness and flavor, thus assuring you of perfect purity and saving you the enormous profits of the dealers. You cannot buy anything purer, better or more satisfactory than **HAYNER WHISKEY** no matter how much you pay.

Don't forget that a **HAYNER** quart is an honest quart of 32 ounces, 4 to the gallon. It takes 5 of the ordinary so-called "quarts" to make a gallon. We give one-fourth more in every bottle, reducing our price just that much.



Direct from our Distillery to You

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ESTABLISHED 1866

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NEW PAD AT COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY—"EASTER LOG ROLLING." ON EASTER MONDAY STUDENTS FORMED SIDES AND ROLLED SECTIONS OF LOGS TO AND FRO ON THE CAMPUS.—Earle.

In the World of Sports

Continued from page 448.

was offered and an English team won it on the Newport polo field. The American representatives last spring were Lawrence Waterbury, James M. Waterbury, Jr., Foxhall P. Keene, R. L. Agassiz, and John E. Cowdin. They will all be active in the game this season with the possible exception of Keene, but the latter may play in the annual championship tournament for the Astor Gold Cup. While the international match undoubtedly did a great deal to stimulate interest in polo, it would surely be attaching too much importance to it to claim that the major part of the widespread polo interest is due chiefly to its influence. Indeed, the polo revival began a year or two before the international match. This growth of interest has been most clearly marked among the younger element. Nearly all of the new clubs organized within the past year or two have come into existence through the energy of the young polo players, while several of the older clubs are building up new teams in which the younger generation forms a decided majority. Hand in hand with this phase of the polo situation is the growth of polo in the army. West Point has now a regularly organized club and several army posts are affiliated with it. Squadron A has already made an enviable reputation in polo, and the military competitions established last season for the first time between the New York City troopers and the West Point Cadets rank among the notable achievements of the year.

AMATEUR DRIVERS IN PROFESSIONAL RACES.—Drivers of trotting horses who have competed in one or two professional races

with their own horses are wondering whether they will be barred from competing in matinees. Not a few horsemen entertain the opinion that the amateur rule is a little too strict. Many men of wealth like to drive their own horses in a professional race now and then, and it is argued that such men should not be rated as professionals. A member of the New York Driving Club has asked for a ruling on this subject. Two years ago he entered his horses in a professional race and had a professional to drive them. The driver was disabled after two heats, and the amateur mounted the sulky and drove a heat himself. He is waiting to hear from the League of Amateur Driving Clubs whether he will be debarred from competing in the amateur matinees. Speaking of the professionals it may be interesting to note that Budd Doble and John Splan, both veteran drivers, will be seen in the sulky again this year. Splan will drive Bi-Flora, by Expedition-Heliotope, and Doble will drive Kinney Lou, a young stallion by McKinney. Splan had Bi-Flora almost ready for the races last year, when, on the advice of Doble, he cut her toes. "They're too long," said Budd, "and the operation will improve her speed." On the contrary, the operation reduced Bi-Flora's progress to a 2:40 gait. She has wintered superbly. All last summer Doble trained Kinney Lou thoroughly. Recently he sold the horse to John Shepard, of Boston, at a fancy price. The contract carried the condition that Doble should campaign the youngster during the season of 1903. Kinney Lou has been entered in many stake events.

H. P. BURCHELL.



YALE STUDENTS WHO DISPLAY GREAT DRAMATIC SKILL.

F. C. Brown as *Lefty*, and R. C. Dobson as *Mrs. Croaker*, in "The Good Natured Man," presented recently at the University.—Curtiss.

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"Well," said Nuritch, who had been showing Kandor through his new house, "what do you think of the furnishin's?" "They—er—show a great deal of taste," replied Kandor.

"Think so?" "Yes; but it's all very bad."

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Business Chances Abroad.

ALTHOUGH THE German fruit market is not so readily accessible to American fruit growers as it is to their competitors in Europe, American dealers will do well to carefully examine the new arrangements at Bremen, Germany, and the opportunities they offer. About four thousand barrels of American apples were sold at the four auctions recently held there, which, of course, is but a small beginning. Our consul at Bremen, Mr. Diedrich, says that he

sees no reason why, in the course of time, American fruit of all kinds should not be unloaded at Bremen and disposed of at profitable prices. The Germans are not great fruit eaters, when compared with other nations. While in England the annual consumption of southern fruit amounts to fifteen pounds per head, it averages not quite three pounds per head in Germany; but this simply shows that there is great room for improvement, and it is not unreasonable to hope for a steady increase of the demand for fruit in this market.

CONSULAR AGENT W. D. GORDON, of Johannesburg, informs our State Department that he has received inquiries for machinery for cleaning and preparing for the market, corn, tapioca, beans, and peanuts, and requests manufacturers in the United States to send him catalogues and data.

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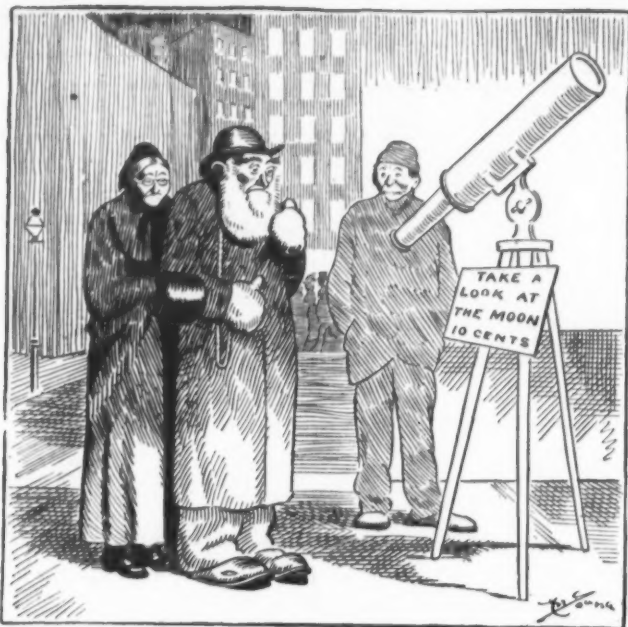
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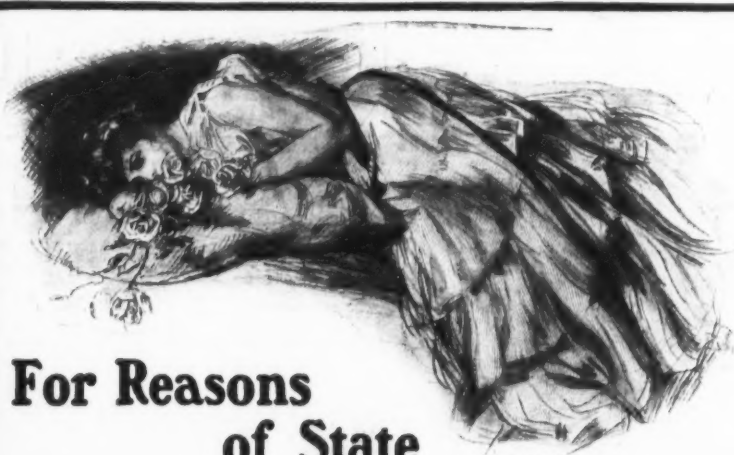
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